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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Before the Dawn.

Between the midnight and the breaking
Of the purple dawn's awaking,
Saviour, I think of thee!
While all is still, and dark, and holy,
As the fading stars pale slowly,
Saviour, I think of thee!

In the shadows, ere the dawning
Glorifies the ruddy morning,
Saviour, I think of thee!
In my heart the day is beaming,
Sunrise in my soul is streaming,
With the thought, O, Lord, of thee!

For thou shinest through the sorrow
Of the heart, before its morrow
Rises clear and fair to see;
And when now the spirit wearied
In the doubt of night seems buried,
Saviour, I think of thee!

All thy precious consolation
Cheers the spirit's desolation
With the single thought of thee!
Thus, while still the world is sleeping,
Ere its dawn, my soul is keeping
Its morning, Lord, with thee!

In the hour of calm communion
Thou preparest me for union
In the coming day with thee!
Not alone to feel its sadness,
Not alone to share its gladness,
Saviour, I'll think of thee!

Light of earth! arise in beauty,
Shine upon the path of duty,
Way of love, O, Lord, with thee!
Break through all the shades of error,
Evil, falsehood, wrong, and terror,
Till the world shall love but thee!

In the darkness, ere the dawning
Of the resurrection morning,
Saviour, I'll sleep in thee!
And my soul, to life awaking,
Where the eternal day is breaking,
Jesus, shall live in thee!

OREGON DEPARTMENT.

All communications intended for this Department should be directed to Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, Portland, Oregon, and the responsibility of this portion of the paper, will devolve upon him. We bespeak a cordial coöperation in its behalf.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT HOOD,
August 20th, 1866.

DEAR PACIFIC:—

I write you from the highest point of land on our coast. This snow-peak catches the eye for hundreds of miles around. For eighteen years I have looked upon it with admiration. A promise made to Professor A. Wood last November, on our way from New York—to ascend the mountain with him this summer—remained to be fulfilled. Last week, the 15th inst., we left Portland in company with S. Ross and wife, Mrs. Metzgar, wife of Capt. Metzgar, of the *Orizaba*, Rev. J. G. Deardorff, a brother of Mrs. R., W. E. Whitehead, M. D., Surgeon of the U. S. A. at Cape Disappointment, D. Dexter Clark, Daniel Harvey, Jr., and G. H. Atkinson, Jr.

We rode twelve miles to the residence of Mr. Deardorff's parents, where we took dinner. These parents—aged 62 and 66—came on with us.

Our first camp was under the firs at Cedar Creek, about thirty miles from Portland. The route had been along a fine ridge of land, covered with groves of firs from six inches to six feet in diameter, and from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet high.

Our second camp was at Elk Prairie, on the Sandy River, about fifty miles from Portland. The road had been rough, over the hills, while that along the Sandy was sandy enough. Five miles it was wading in the sand for horses and men.

The waters of this river in summer flow with a milky whiteness. You trace it for miles. The sand along its upper sources is light, friable, and volcanic. It easily disintegrates and keeps the water turbid.

Our next camp was the old Government Camp, on the road to the Dalles, beyond the famous Laurel Hill, about sixty-five or seventy miles from Portland. This day's drive was most oppressive and laborious. The road was rough. Laurel Hill, though improved according to the testimony of older emigrants, is yet the steepest and roughest hill road that I ever attempted to ascend. The labor of climbing prepared us for the trial of the mountain. We had to use every muscle to help the wagon and ourselves up. Indeed, it is the hardest pass from Missouri to Oregon. It might be improved by cutting a road on the side of the hill with a more gradual ascent.

We passed a few houses and trading posts on the way, and on the 16th we met the first emigrants over the plains. They come in wearied, but in good spirits.

On the route we found berries in the woods and trout in the brooks. We saw signs of bear, deer, and elk.

Arriving at our camp, by a clear, cold, brook of snow water, that left its source on sides of Mount Hood, five or six miles away, we spread our table of boxes, built our fire, and had a good supper, prepared by the ladies; some of the gentlemen assisting to get wood and water and prepare the vegetables.

Soon a tent was stretched for the ladies and Mr. R.—an invalid—while the rest of us, in pairs, found a smooth spot to spread our blankets, and, after committing ourselves to the care of our Heavenly Father, to lay our weary bodies to rest.

At earliest dawn we awoke. The young men led the horses to the little prairie, near by. Some kindled the camp fires, and others assisted in getting breakfast. Two went off early to Summit Prairie to find the open route to the mountain; but soon returned and reported that it must be farther from that prairie than from our camp.

Prof. Wood arranged and numbered his plants, found the days before. Having a thermometer, I tested the boiling point in our tea kettle, which was a tin pail, and found that water boiled at 204° Fahrenheit, thus giving as the height of our camp 4,400 feet.

Morning worship and breakfast over, several parties started to find the best route up through the woods to ascend the mountain.

At night we were all again in camp, having come to a unanimous agreement to take the ridge, starting from our camp, and follow it up to the snow line. Each party had blazed a trail in about the same line. We also found the marks on the trees made by Rev. J. G. Deardorff, who went up that route eight years before, and who was the first man that ever ascended the mountain. The new route was five or six miles further east. One of our parties had ascended to the tree line, and found the last pine to be 9,400 feet above the sea.

The 10th was the Sabbath, which we kept in camp. One of our number preached. Others joined in prayer. Several joined in songs of praise to Him who, when on earth, so often walked over the mountains of Israel. We recalled and read his words, and dwelt especially upon his glorious tranfiguration upon a lone mountain top.

It was arranged that we should rise Monday morning, the 20th, at three o'clock, prepare and take breakfast before light, and start with the first dawning. The thermometer stood at 46°. We arose precisely at three o'clock, and were off at half past four, A.M.—some on horses and some on foot. After two hours of steady ascent, passing snow in the ravines, we left our horses on a fine prairie of bunch grass in the woods. An hour more of steady ascending brought us to the last tree, a small pine, 9,400 feet above the sea. The water boiled at 195° and a fraction, or a little over 17° below 112°, which, multiplied by 550 feet per degree, gives the height, according to the rule given by Prof. Porter, of Yale College.

An hour more of toiling upward brought us to the grand snow fields, though we had passed snow in the ravines for three miles. Here, on a patch of rocks, we found the last blade of grass and the last bit of moss.

We had brought up some dry pine sticks, with which we kindled a fire, melted some snow, and made coffee and ate our lunch.

Here we tested the boiling point, and found it to be 192°, or 20° below the boiling point at the sea; making the highest point of vegetation, or the thermal line, 20x550 feet, or 11,000 feet. The thermometer indicated 49° in the shade.

At nine o'clock we began to ascend the snow field. We were still almost in a direct line from our camp at the foot of the ridge, running S. SE.

At eleven o'clock, having toiled upward two or three miles, we met a party consisting of Messrs. Hoyt, Campbell, Cary, Wintler, and Elliot, from Portland, who had encamped the night before in the edge of the woods, and who had reached the summit at ten o'clock, A.M. A degree of terror was depicted in their faces. They had found the last 1,000 feet very difficult and perilous. All declared that they would not have missed the sight for a hundred dollars, neither would they repeat the ascent for five hundred. They kindly loaned us their pike poles, which we found almost indispensable.

As we rested and looked back, the hills seemed to melt away into plains, and the lofty Cascades were like a field of rolling hills, very low and dark with forests. Mt. Jefferson, to the south, only rose up grandly over them all. We could trace the courses of the streams from the deep distant vallies in different directions far up the mountain ravines to the snow fields on which we stood, which feed them all.

Another hour brought us to the foot of the center peak or crag, from the upper side of which the crater opens and continually emits huge columns of sulphurous steam and smoke. On our right an immense glacier of blue ice, covered with snow, ploughs its slow path down a rugged ravine. From its foot we traced the dripping snow and the rill which increases to a brook four or five miles farther down to the southeast, and then enlarges into the Sandy De Chutes, which we see winding along amidst the vast rocky bed which it has formed for itself out of the debris of the mountains for twenty or thirty miles away. On our left we see the various affluents of the Sandy springing out from under the snow, each one keeping its own ravine for many miles to the southwest.

Our rests must be short and frequent, for we have several vast snow fields to climb, besides the masses of intervening rocks. The ascent grows steeper. One of the party estimates it at forty-five degrees, then at fifty, and the last eight hundred feet at 60 degrees.

At half past twelve we reach the lower snow edge of the crater. Here crevasses in the snow become more frequent. Some seem to be just opening. Others are a foot or two wide, but of unknown depth. Our rope, 130 feet long, is stretched out—one end around the body of Mr. D., our guide, while the rest grasp it at equal distances and carefully feel our way along with our pikes.

At a little after one o'clock we reach the great crevasse above the crater, and evidently caused by the heat below. The glaring sun is reflected in our faces, making our veils of great value. The crater emits its volumes of smoke 600 feet below. Huge cliffs of rock and snow overhang our path. The great fissure yawns beneath our feet. At a single point, some ten feet wide, the morning party climbed up on firmer frozen snow.

Our only method was to plant our pikes in the side of the snow cliff and lift up my son—the lightest of the company. With considerable effort he clambered up, carrying the rope around him. About forty feet above he firmly planted his pike its whole length in the snow and fastened the rope to it and waited for five others of the company to follow. Thereupon our guide, with the rope around him, climbed up to the snow roof under the overhanging cliff, from which rocks frequently fell and plunged their way downward for hundreds of feet. This he and one of the lads did seven times, the rest of the party following in their step until we reached the summit.

Some few grew faint and a little bewildered. A bit of cracker and snow restored strength for the moment. It was the most perilous part of the ascent. We hardly dared look down the vast distance we had come. A single misstep would have hurled us down hopelessly into the crevasse, or hurried us on into the crater below. But by steadiness—hardly a word being spoken—we scaled the summit.

How awful the scene! We were on the edge of the sharp peak, which, like a shed with one steep roof, gave no foothold on the top. We lay upon the snow and looked over upon the broad field of the Cascade Mountains, covered with black forests, which seemed to be thousands of feet below us. Out of them rose three snow covered mountains like vast inverted bowls—St. Helens, Adams and Rainier. Yet they seemed far lower than the spot on which we were.

Away to the northeast we saw the Columbia and the Dalles. Still farther east we saw, the hazy atmosphere the high plains between the De Chutes and John Day rivers, and still further on the range of the Blue Mountains.

On the west, the line of the coast range was visible, but the valley of the Willamette was too much veiled in smoke to be well defined.

On the south Mount Jefferson was already hid in clouds, but the Cascades resembled a long line of dark forest many miles beyond.

The chilly afternoon wind howled up the gorge through which we had ascended. A mass of rock fell, with a noise like thunder, from a crag southeast of us, and rolled down by the vast glacier. We felt a bewildering and overpowering sense of fear. The scene was too grand for the mind to contemplate. We were too small and too weak—mere motes, that might be tossed in an instant from our dizzy height and heard of no more. Man is as nothing amid the grandeur of God's works. With awe we gazed upon this monarch of the mountains, one of His handiworks; lifted up to perform some of his wonderful purposes; to be the source of rivers—the reservoir of waters for valleys stretching far away; to be the storehouse of material for valleys, hills, and plains; to be the mighty agent to grind down the crude and coarse materials for the soils on which forests are to be planted, and plants and grasses caused to spring forth for the use of man and of beast.

We saw reproduced here the very processes by which all the habitable lands of the world had been prepared for man. Mount Hood is a relic of earlier antediluvian ages. It carries us back to vast geologic periods in which the Creator was forming the world for man's abode. It belongs to the infinite past, of which it is a living sign. There is the volcano, burning out its last fires. There a glacier, one or two miles long, is slowly grinding down its last topmost cliffs, and building up the valleys below! There the earlier evergreen forests rest upon its rugged bosom, and draw their life from its coarse, primitive rocks, melted disintegrated by its own fires and frosts!

Grand and hoary mountain, thy head is slowly sinking and thy sides are wearing away! Once thou wast, doubtless, a thousand feet or more higher in the clouds! The day is approaching when thy snows will all disappear and thy fires shall be extinguished; when thy sharp cliffs shall be rounded off, and when the forests shall creep further up thy sides, and at last veil thy head in a mantle of sombre green!

Such were our hurried thoughts, as we gazed or glanced around upon the truly magnificent panorama. But we wished, if possible, to measure the height. Our aneroid barometer had ceased to retreat on the dial beyond 23°. Our only trust could be in the thermometer. We stepped a few feet down to a pile of rocks, lighted our spirit lamp, and, sheltering it from the wind, melted a cup of snow and boiled the water. It required a full half hour to baffle with the wind and cold; but we found the water to boil at 180°, or 32° lower than at the sea, making the height 17,600 feet.

We left a few mementoes in the rocks. At once we prepared to return, as we came up, with rope around the foremost and hindermost, each other person taking hold of rope and pike. With careful step we followed in line down over the dangerous places.

We brought away a few fragments of rock and volcanic scoric. Some brought bits of moss, grass, pine leaves, or of blue lupins, fields of which were in bloom 10,000 feet up the mountain side.

Prof. Wood enriched his herbarium with thirty or more interesting plants of Alpine character, many of which are, doubtless, new.

All reached camp safely in three hours and a half from the summit, for which we felt thankful. Indeed, when we returned to the crevasse above, we kneeled on the snow and thanked God for our safe excursion to behold the grandeur of his works.

On the 21st we turned homeward, but our minds were constantly recurring to the terribly magnificent scenery on the mountain summit.

A.

OREGON CITY, Aug. 27th, '66.

I have just learned of the death of Rev. Hezekiah Johnson, of the Baptist church of this place, early this morning. Brother Johnson had been a pioneer minister in our state since 1846, and a faithful and earnest laborer in the Master's vineyard.

He was born in Virginia, and was long a citizen and preacher in Ohio, where he became somewhat noted as an anti-slavery man. He was among the first to preach liberty for the captive, and to suffer reproach for his adherence to principle. But he was respected for his honesty and his evident talents and much esteemed for his frank and manly character.

He preached in Iowa for a time, and moved from that state to Oregon, bringing his large family, of eight or nine children, most of whom are well settled here. One son is an acceptable minister of the Baptist church in New Jersey.

Brother Johnson leaves a widow to mourn his loss, and many in our state, besides his family, will feel sad that he has been called away.

He has always made his mark in our state as a consistent minister of the gospel, a friend of freedom, and an earnest defender of his distinctive principles. During the last ten years he has preached and spoken much against secret societies, believing their tendency hurtful to the souls of men, and possibly a source of danger to the community and state. Having but a small income, he has for several years labored with his hands, clearing and cultivating a farm, near the town, and has preached on the Sabbath as often as his health would permit. At the ripe age of nearly three-score years and ten he rests from his labors, and his works do follow him.

Ten days since we were made sad to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Emeline Clarke, widow of the Rev. Harvey Clarke, who was the pioneer of our associate Congregational churches.

He came to Oregon in 1850, first as a self-supporting missionary to the Indians; but soon he began to labor for the white population, and organized two Congregational churches. The one at Forest Grove he ministered to much of the time until his death in 1858.

He gave two hundred acres of his claim to establish Tualatin Academy and Pacific University. Mrs. Clarke shared all his toils and privations with a patient spirit. After his death she remained at their home, caring for their five children. Two she sent to friends in northern New York. One—the eldest son—entered the army and served through the war for the Union. He has not yet returned, and his absence has evidently weighed upon her spirits.

A daughter recently married ministered to her last days. But for some time Mrs. C. showed some aberration of mind, and in this condition passed away.

Our pioneers are falling. Who will take their places and hold up the standard of the cross?

A.

Letter from Vermont.

VERMONT, August 7, 1866.

DEAR PACIFIC:—

I address you again, after a long silence. But, though silent, I have not forgotten the broad land yonder under the sunset. Every steamer brings me the PACIFIC, and I read eagerly every item concerning the interest of Christ's Kingdom in the regions which you particularly represent.

I have taken refuge here in a Vermont village from the fever of the unusually severe summer. But, even here, hot, languid days come. I am almost reconciled to the dog-day weather, because of the sublime displays of elemental warfare which they bring. This hilly hyperborean region is an excellent theatre for the splendors of thunder and lightning. Here, among these hills, the sublimities of the elemental energy have their native seat. For many days all nature seems faint and swooning. Large, dense, hazy masses of clouds gather upon the hill-tops. The very air seems dead. But this silence and stagnation is but the prelude of fierce energy. The dull aspect of sky and cloud is but the look of the wild beast upon the victim preparatory to the fatal spring—a look dulled and bleared by the gathering of intense rage. These bold hills, darkened by great storm-clouds, furnish an admirable back-ground for the sharp crinkled lightening, and the long winding vallies afford grand galleries in which the thunder disports itself with mighty roar and reverberation. One can feel the earth tossed as in a giant's hand. Don't you wish that, in your telluric economies, you could have thunder storms instead of earthquakes? How these great, generous rains would refresh your brown hills in the summer!

The moral aspect of some of these Vermont villages is sad. It is in striking contrast with the peculiar freshness of the natural scenery. One is forced to make the melancholy reflection that, while nature retains its bloom and beauty, humanity has lapsed into aridness and desolation. Many villages which once were morally and physically prosperous, are now dilapidated, both materially and morally. This is partially owing to the depletion caused by emigration. The young men, tired of seeking a living from a rocky soil and an austere climate, emigrate to the wilder and more fruitful West. Vermont sends out abundantly the material from which *men* are reared in the larger opportunities and happier conditions which emigration affords.

But I am sorry to say that moral desolation exists in northern New England, even where the villages are prosperous in material affairs. I can mention villages in Vermont, prosperous and thriving, in which public worship is generally neglected. The fair church edifice, built by a more pious generation, is vacant and voiceless; or, if any preaching, there is only that of an occasional ministerial gipsey.

When the sanctuary is neglected men become hard and narrow. Religious stupor brings also intellectual stagnation, and at length a dense scum rests upon all the higher faculties. I pity these apathetic people sincerely. They work hard—nay, they toil like slaves for the bread which perisheth, while they have neither intellectual joys nor spiritual consolations to fill out the diviner nature and make them superior to care and fatigue. The minister who comes among such has to prophecy in a valley of dry bones.

The Vermont Domestic Missionary Society has many such places under its care. I admire the heroic men who go forth to minister in those obscure places. Some of the villages are really too poor to sustain a minister—many are too apathetic. Then, again, denominational differences divide communities already feeble.

The occasional preaching by a class of illiterate men, to which these little villages have to submit sometimes, is not nourishing. Very often it is dwarfing. Instead of the glorious fulness of the gospel, bringing men into a free, manly obedience—the obedience of love—there is often preached a gospel which narrows the soul and revolts the reason. I often meet with men who think of salvation as a way of escape by bribing the Divine Judge. Such a gospel makes *mean* men. They barter and dicker to get salvation on the cheapest possible terms. How different is the sublime feeling inspired by the gospel of Christ, which, in the fervor of love, asks not how little, but *how much* can I do in the Kingdom of my Redeemer?

The better sort of Vermont villages give delightful testimony to the fair fruits of the gospel. Intelligence, refinement, social order, material prosperity—these go with piety.

I find many ministers, in these little towns, of ability which would make them useful in far wider fields. I admire the faithfulness of such men. The grace of God alone could keep men of superior talents in such narrow fields, and upon such slender salaries—as, say $400 or $500 per annum. I do not know how they educate their children and buy books; but I do know that the Lord manifests his love and his glory peculiarly to those who are faithful to him in obscure places. Does he not drive his prophets into the wilderness that he may show them his glory?

J. A. D.

Fruit versus Liquor.

The late David Thomas often made the remark that, among all his acquaintances, he scarcely knew a person who was fond of good fruit who was a hard drinker. He considered the two tastes as distinct and antagonistic. There is undoubtedly much truth in this remark. There appears to be a natural demand in the system for fruit, and this demand not being always met, many are tempted to fill this vacancy by drinking alcoholic liquors. One of the best things we can do, therefore, while we urge the positive influence of temperance principles, and the prevention of an intemperate appetite by abstaining entirely from the sipping of liquor, is to endeavor, by the extended culture of fruit of all kinds, so to extend the circle of supply throughout the year as to lessen or take away the temptation to supply its deficiency as we have above stated.

YOUTH'S.

Little Barefoot.

BY RENA L. LITTLEFIELD.

How they flicker, dance, and quiver,
Like gray shadows on the river,
Or the leaflets changing ever—
Do thy small feet, pattering sweetly,
Hurrying here and there so fleetly,
Little, sun-browned Barefoot.

Dark blue, velvet, violet eyes,
Laughing back to God's bright skies,
All the love and light he lent thee,
When from sunbright lands he sent thee—
Mirror me one glimpse of Heaven,
Ere its portals close for even,
Little, bright-eyed Barefoot.

Pressing near the roses fair,
With those tiny feet all bare,
Ye have found the thorns that lie
Ever waiting treacherously;
But thy hand has grasped the treasure,
And the pain is lost in pleasure,
Little, blood-stained Barefoot.

Let me breathe a prayer for thee—
That thy future life may be,
Through earth's fleeting, changing years—
Through its sunshine and its tears—
Ever joyous, brave, and strong—
Loving justice, scorning wrong—
Little, guileless Barefoot.

Lift the heads of those who mourn,
Outcast, suffering, lowly, worn,
Let thy tender pity win
Fragrant thanks from such as them.
Heed not what the world may say,
Heaven is nearer thee than they—
Little, lowly Barefoot.

Treading o'er the shining bars,
Fairy feet, like twinkling stars,
Come to watch thee now; and when
Storms shall gather wildly, then
Do not fear, for, close beside,
Ye will find a faithful guide,
Little, wandering Barefoot.

Heed not, then, earth's wealth and show—
They are baubles, let them go.
Only for a little while
Canst thou lend thy light and smile.
Do it nobly, darling, then—
Angel arms will gather in
Little, tired Barefoot.

Learning to Smoke.

One day Joe became the joyful possessor of two new clay pipes, bought for a cent at the village store. Seating himself upon a stone, he played complacently with his treasures (?) admiring their whiteness, and wishing that he had at least a bushel of tobacco stored up for his winter's supply, when suddenly an intimate four-legged friend of his, named "Tip," dashed past him, knocking one of the pipes from his hand.

Every body knows what happens to a clay pipe when it falls upon hard ground. Joe looked dismally at the pieces for a moment, but being, as I have said before, a good natured boy, he soon picked up the little stump of a pipe that was left, and called out to his dog: "Trip, you rascal, do you see what you have done, sir?"

Trip bounded back, wagging his tail, and seemed to think that on the whole he had done rather a fine thing, and he was not far from right, in my opinion.

"Now, sir," said Joe, starting up and throwing the pieces of broken pipe-stem over the fence, for fear they might cut his little sister's feet, "now, sir, you must learn to smoke."

So Joe commenced to give Trip his first lesson in the manly art of making a chimney of one's self. The dog was willing enough, for the pipe was new and clean. Before an hour past, his master had the satisfaction of seeing Trip standing on hind-legs, pipe in mouth, and looking as solemn as any judge.

"Hurrah!" cried Joe, "you're a bully dog, Trip! Now just hold up a minute, and I'll get some tobacco, and have you smoking in earnest in less than no time!"

With these words the boy rushed to the stable near by, where Ed. Hunckly generally spent his leisure hours, and obtained from him a "bit of tobacco." After making all needful preparations, Joe lit the pipe and returned to the fence where Trip was still playing. Ed. went with him to see the fun.

Trip, like a good pupil (a good dog-pupil, I mean) stood erect on his hind legs at Joe's approach, and held up his mouth to receive the pipe. Alas! for Joe's hopes. No sooner did the odor of the tobacco reach the dog's nostrils than he dropped the pipe in disgust, and no threats or commands could induce him to have it inserted between his teeth again.

Just then the boys spied Jack, the cat, winding up the long lane with slow and graceful movement.

"Hallo!" cried Ed. Hunckly, "if there ain't your sister's big gray cat! Let's make him smoke."

No sooner said than attempted; but Jack liked tobacco as little as Trip did, and the boys only got scratched for their pains.

"I say, Joe," persisted Hunckly, "my goat's down there by the stable; I shouldn't be one bit surprised if she'd beat your cat and dog all to pieces at smoking."

"Well," laughed Joe, who did not realize, poor boy, what bad company he was keeping, "let's see."

So they tried to make the goat smoke, but the goat kicked and butted at such a rate whenever she smelt the burning tobacco near her nose, the boys were soon glad enough to give up their plan.

By this time good-natured Joe had somehow become rather grave-looking.

"Ed." said he very solemnly, "do you think that calf over there in the field would smoke?"

Ed. roared with laughter. "I declare, Joe, you're enough to kill any body, you look so blue. But I'm for trying the calf, if you are."

Again the boys bounded off for this new experiment, Joe puffing away at the pipe all the time, to keep it from going out.

The calf was shy, but Ed.'s hat, full of sweet clover-blossoms, tempted its nearer approach. Joe caught its head and tried to get the pipe into its mouth. Then such a struggle as there was! The calf was accustomed to sweet milk and fresh, cool grass, so, of course, she kicked and fought against the filthy tobacco. Finally, the old cow, noted for her crossness, came deliberately toward them, as if to say "I'll show you, young gentlemen, what you'll get for teaching my baby such tricks;" and the boys prudently resolved to try their lessons upon some more tractable pupil.

"Don't let's give up yet," said Hunckly. "There's old Dame Gibbon's donkey in the next lot; we can't well try the pipe there; but here's some tobacco in the corner of my pocket; I'll put it on this thistle, and I'll bet the donkey'll take it, and like it, too."

In a moment the tame creature came toward them, and was soon eating the thistles. He devoured them with a relish until he came to the one with tobacco on it. The boys watched the result anxiously, but the creature was less of a donkey than they thought. The plant was left untouched.

"Ed.," cried Joe, who had by this time become *very* serious, "there's only one more animal on the farm to try, and that's the pig!"

Hunckly was now getting tired of the fun, but Joe walked so resolutely toward the hog-pen that he followed, sullenly muttering, as he shuffled along:

"Well, Joe Conner, if you ain't the greatest chap, when you take a notion, that ever I did see!"

The old pig was rooting away in the swill and dirt when the boys reached the pen; but as soon as she spied them, her long snoot was pressed greedily against the rough boarding where they stood.

"There!" exclaimed Joe, "the pipe has gone out. Well, I'll give her a taste of the tobacco anyhow, and see how she likes it." With these words, he leaned over, and holding the contents of the pipe in his hand, offered it to the dirty, greedy creature in the pen.

The pig sniffed at the morsel a moment, gave a few grunts, and then turned contemptuously away. *She would not touch the tobacco!*

This was enough for Joe. He looked at Ed. Hunckley for an instant, his cheek flushing; his eyes filled with tears. "Ed.," said he, flinging the old stump of a pipe almost out of sight, "*I*, for one, don't intend to be the only beast on this farm who uses tobacco; so never ask me to smoke again."

Hunckley felt abashed, and, laughing an uncomfortable little laugh, turned on his heel, never to be an intimate friend of Joe's any more, for somehow that day made a kind of distance between them. It had opened Joe's eyes, and made him see a great many things as he had never seen them before.

His good nature grew, but with it his strength of will; and Joe was *loved* more than ever by his friends, though some of the crowd of old playmates dropped away, because they learned to understand and respect his "No."—*M. E. D., in Well-Spring.*

The Certain Harvest.

Sarah had begun early to work for Christ. She professed her faith in him when but twelve years old, and began at once to do what she could in leading others to him.

Do you think that such a child could do very little? I should like to show you some of the notes she wrote to her school mates, telling them of the love of Jesus. I should like to have you listen to her earnest, child-like prayers at the little meetings of her Sabbath school class, or overhear her conversations with her young friends.

Every week she read a chapter from the Bible, and that beautiful hymn, "Jesus, I my cross have taken," to poor blind Mrs. Munn. And with her little spending money she bought packages of pretty picture cards, with hymn or text upon them, to distribute among the children at play in the square.

If any one had asked her what she was doing for Jesus, she might perhaps have counted these things as all the efforts she was making; yet these were in reality the lesser things.

The more important ones were these: she was earnestly and prayerfully striving every day to overcome her naturally hasty temper, and was faithfully improving her opportunities for study. And thus she laid the foundation of a noble, womanly character, intelligent and self-controlled, with which to work efficiently in after years. For it is what we are, much more than what we do, which makes our mark upon the world for good or evil. And one thing more; she prayed for herself and for others, and prayer avails more than our wavering faith believes.

"Mother," she said, as they sat together one evening in the beautiful, waning twilight, "I have been trying for a long time to do some good, but I do not see that I have really done any."

"Why, Sarah, dear, it was only yesterday that Mrs. Munn told me what a comfort your reading to her has been."

"But, mother, I mean that I have not led any one to Christ, or helped any one to become a Christian."

"Has your mignonette come up yet?"

"Why, no mother, I only sowed the seed three days ago."

"Well, dear if the little mignonette takes days to grow, what marvel if some of God's wonderful seeds of truth take months or even years to grow up so far that you can see them. I dare say that if we could see down into the damp earth, we should find that those little seeds of yours in the flower-border had really started. The tiny green has burst its covering, and is almost ready to peep forth from the ground. And who can tell but what some seed of which you have scattered is living and growing in like manner, only out of your sight still?"

"If one could only be certain," sighed Sarah.

"We walk by faith, and not by sight. You know what that means, don't you, my dear child? We must trust, while in this world; it is only now and then that we can see. But the harvest is certain, for God has said,

"'In due season we shall reap,' and 'ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.'"

WELL SPENT TIME.—Spend your time in nothing which you must repent of. Spend it in nothing on which you might not pray for the blessing of God. Spend it in nothing which you could not review with a quiet conscience on your dying bed. Spend it in nothing which you might not safely and properly be found doing, if death should surprise you in the act.

IDLENESS is a public mint, where various kinds of mischief are coined.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, September 13, 1866.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, up stairs.

Rev. J. A. BENTON, Rev. GEO. MOGAR, Rev. W. C. BARTLETT, Rev. E. C. BISSELL. } Editors.

Rev. S V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—The fiscal year of the PACIFIC closes with the present month, and it is very necessary that all sums due the paper should be duly paid in. There are more than one hundred city subscribers in arears, and it has been found impossible for our collector to call upon them, as, in many instances, their address is unknown, and in others, repeated calls have been made without success, parties being absent, or not prepared to pay. All would confer a great favor, and contribute very much to the welfare of the paper, by calling at the office for their receipts.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular annual meeting of the General Association of California will be held in Sacramento, Wednesday, October 10th, at 9 o 'clock A. M. The Sermon will be preached, in the evening of the same day, by the Rev. Walter Frear, of Santa Cruz.

All Congregational Churches are entitled to two delegates, and one additional delegate for each fifty members, in excess of one hundred.

J. H. WARREN,
Registrar.

— The Synod of Alta California will meet in the Howard Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, on Wednesday Evening, October 3d at 7½ o'clock, and be opened with a Sermon by the moderator, Rev. C. C. Wallace, of Placerville.

E. B. WALSWORTH,
Stated Clerk.

— The Presbytery of Sierra Nevada will hold its fall session at the Howard Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, on Wednesday, October 3d at 2 o'clock P. M. Delegates are requested to bring the Sessional Records with them to this meeting.

C. C. WALLACE,
Stated Clerk.

— The Presbytery of Benicia stands adjourned to meet at Benicia on Friday Evening, September 28th, and will be opened with a sermon from the retiring moderator, Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely.

JAS. S. WYLIE,
Stated Clerk.

Mocking at Sin.

We read that fools make a mock at sin; or, as Bunyan has put it, in a few quaint lines:

"Fools make a mock at sin, will not believe
It carries such a dagger in its sleeve;
'How can it be,' say they, 'that such a thing,
So full of sweetness, e'er should wear a sting.'"

As the Philistines thought of the blind old Samson, that he was a fit object for their merry-making, notwithstanding his mysterious strength and invincible hatred, until he drew down a terrible destruction upon them and the temple of their god; so men sport with sin, and discover not that, like a giant, it is tugging at the very pillars of their being, until sudden and remediless ruin overwhelms them. It would seem to be the very rarest and keenest pleasure of fallen men to run great risks—to stake untold treasures on a single revolution of the wheel of fortune. As it is with those addicted to gambling, or those worn out with sensuality, they must have mighty stakes; their pleasures must assume some new form, be concentrated, or the craved excitement is gone. So there is a pleasurable excitement to men in dallying with sin; an excitement which can be kept alive only by continually offering greater stakes, and making wilder and more reckless ventures.

Who can not remember, in the sports of his boyhood, the coasting and skating which welcomed in the winter? At first, the short and easy descents of the hill were attempted. But, boldness growing with impunity, there was at last an almost total disregard of danger, so that the steepest hills, the most startling leaps, escapes made as by a hair's breadth, through skillful engineering, would alone satisfy. And the new ice! How was it longed for! And when it came, how rashly was it trusted because it would *bend so much* before it *broke!* "*Once more across!*" And again, and again, they ventured their dear lives over the dark abyss of waters. But there is a *last time*. And often temerity met its sad reward. Do we not read of sinners—all sinners—that "their ways shall be unto them as *slippery* ways, *in the darkness.*" (Jer. 23: 12.) And, elsewhere, "Surely, thou didst set them in slippery places. How are they brought into desolation as in a moment." One moment; the jest, the reckless dalliance with sin; the mockery of all that is serious and real; the next—the sob and wailing of a misery that shall never end.

There needs to be a revival of the sense of sin. The churches need it. Through a lack of introspection, of faithfulness in self examination, of effort to lay hold upon Christ, their clear views of the exceeding sinfulness of sin have gradually been lost, and indifference lies, like a fatal spell, upon them. And there needs to be a revival of the sense of sin among those who never yet have been loosed from its power. Paul says he was "alive without the law once, but *sin revived* and he died."

There is a kind of life which manifests itself among the spiritually dead—such a life as covers a recent battle-field. The grass is nowhere ranker and greener, the flowers nowhere more beautiful—but underneath are the rotting carcases of the dead, and the flowers are painted with human gore. Your life, sinner, is likewise at the expense of life—a merely animal, earthy existence, fed from the grave of everlasting life. We should not dare to pray that you might see and know sin in all its blackness and infinite reach of guilt, for you must then go mad with remorse and despair. But would that we might call from the depth of your heart such an image of your real self as should lead you to fall straightway along the earth, "sore afraid," as Saul before the ghost of Samuel, and to make an honest effort to save yourself from being the eternal companion of such a self.

Of Temperance.

We have not come to the true idea of temperance, till we have come to the notion of something that will keep men sober; just themselves, and not more nor less, in all countries, times, climes, and circumstances. It must be, therefore, an interior principle, and not a mere outward doing; a something standing, related to external action, as cause to effect; a something that shall restrain a man from all practices in themselves hurtful, and from the abuse of all such things, as, in themselves good, are made, by abuse, to work injury.

Now, this something which we are to cultivate, as truly, and essentially, *temperance*, is the faculty of self-control, the facility of self-management; as under the sway of right—reason; without which, no man ever was, or ever will be temperate—though he might be kept unsatiated and sober by confinement in a dungeon, where he could not gratify himself by actual, material indulgence.

There is, therefore, a real advance in thought and things, when St. Peter in one of his epistles, enjoins us to add to our faith a manly courage, the knowledge of experience, and also, the effective and rigid mastery of an all-regulating self-control. So we are summoned to the cultivation and development, by every means, of such a force and majesty of will, as shall subject all instincts, desires, passions and capacities to itself; and shall in particular, regulate and govern all fleshly appetites, to the degree in which a man shall, like the great Apostle, keep his body under; seeing that "he that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things."

The man who keeps a temperate soul, other things the same, will have a temperate mind, a clear head, and a well attempered body. He will need no outside barriers, nor external defences; though they *may* make his way easier; and he need not scorn, nor refuse them. The man who has not such a soul can be kept from vicious indulgences, only by means of such barriers and defenses; though this enforced sobriety, good for himself and others, as it is, can not do him much credit, as an example of self-control and genuine virtue.

The lad who goes through garden, or orchard, whose fruits are forbidden, without touching them, and the boy, outside, who has thrust his hands through the fence for them, but can not reach them, have neither of them stolen anything, as men look on their actions. But, it was his principles that kept one boy from taking the fruits, and the pickets that prevented the other from taking them. They alike took none of the forbidden articles; but the things that made them outwardly alike, did not much resemble each other.

The person who will not accept a vicious indulgence because he knows it is wrong, and who has a temperate soul to govern him, and the man whom his friends have kept back from the proffered indulgence, even against his longings, are neither of them in outward act, guilty of the vice; but one of them is kept from guilt by a temperance principle, and the other by a timely pressure; and truly, in character, they are very unlike, though in external conduct, for the time so little different.

We may consider in what forms the temperance principle, or the want of it, can show itself, in order to see how we may set to work to cultivate the faculty of virtuous self-control, and to add temperance to the list of virtues that adorn and illustrate our lives.

Here is one whose stomach is the seat of power; and if there be any law in its dominions, it is the law of greed; and it crieth ever, Give! give! He loveth a feast and fat things, full of marrow. He lives to eat, and his chief inquiry is, "What shall I eat?" The smell of meats and savory viands is the incense of his delight, and the ruler of the kitchen is the priest of his idolatry. Field, orchard, and garden; forest, wood, and grove; mountain, plain, slope, and meadow; ocean, lake, river and brook; herd, flock, stall, pen, crib, roost, and nest; all must be ransacked and robbed to supply him. Animals, four-footed, biped, and finned, feathered and furred, wooly and hairy, scaly and shelled, great and small, must come to his table. Soups and salads, condiments and sauces, surround him. He eats to satiety, is oppressed with fulness, and is stupid with stuffing. And if he does not, like the epicures of other times, with mixed liquors, relieve his stomach of its contents, in order that he may have the pleasure of eating more, it is because it will give him too much trouble, or interfere with the hours of his stately and delectable repose; hours during which he exists with about as much intellectual life as the famous product of the city of Bologna. This is the sort of man, who, in the words of the Saxon proverb, "digs his grave with his teeth." And there is not a more intemperate man living than he. Though of necessity, moderate enough in everything else, in eating he has no moderation, no control of himself,

Like him, though not wholly, in his intemperance, is everyone whose gluttony, over-eating and untimely eating, makes him sick. Who then finds fault with the climate, and then imagines he has studied or written too late, or worked too hard. He gluts himself the moment his appetite returns; devours fruits, confections, and dainties, knowing them to be hurtful, because he likes them. He wonders that he has not the digestion of an ostrich, after swallowing compounds enough to kill one.

When your physician hesitates to tell how you came to be sick — the dinner table, late suppers, and private rooms at restaurants, may give as discreet an answer. If you will go to the ant to learn industry, to the horse to learn moderation, and to the ship to learn management, you will get some good lessons in living. Work steadily — procure a wholesome diet — and eat frugally, will be among those lessons.

Southern Loyalists.

The convention of Southern Unionists, held in Philadelphia last week, was one of the most remarkable assemblies that ever met in that city, or any other. The circumstances, the men, their character, their trials, their spirit, their statemanship, their magnanimity, and their loftiness of bearing, combine to give an importance to their proceedings, just now immeasurable.

Not only were the Southern men themselves men of mark, but the delegates from the Northern States, who were there to counsel, sympathize, and congratulate, were men of the very highest rank—governors, senators, members of congress, and others of good position and commanding abilities. So much brain power, so much manly culture, so much strength of principle, so much breath of patriotism, and so much high-souled courgage have rarely met together in this world. No convention has ever before received so much attention in Philadelphia, from the best people, as this one did; and none has ever before made so profound an impression on the whole population.

The Convention, of August, that mutely met in the same city, and adopted an elaborate address in support of President Johnson, which the masses will neither read nor appreciate, was but a feeble and flat affair in comparison with this of September. That was a nine days wonder; this will prove a stimulating and perpetual power.

The resolutions and address put forth by this convention ring out like trumpets. They are heartily and unanimously in favor of the Congressional method of reconstruction, and very radical. They are able, broad, generous, and noble. Their principles are just, their tone is manly, and their spirit is admirable. As was to have been expected, the address condemns the course of President Johnson severely; and he is indicted on several charges, in language that is almost terrific, and yet all too true. Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, never spares a traitor; and he made some characteristic speeches; while many other members were as bitter in the denunciation of President Johnson and his policy, as was that famous patriot.

All the members of the Convention were agreed, heart and hand, in favor of Congress and its policy, endorsing Congress without limitations, and in all directions. On the subject of enfranchising the colored population, there was a division of sentiment. The delegates from the states farther South were decidedly in favor of giving the negroes the privilege of voting! Governor Brownlow made a speech in favor of it. Most of the delegates from the border States were opposed to negro suffrage, but not all of them. It has become evident, to all observing persons, that most of the Southern states will be kept in the hands of the rebels, and friends of the old oligarchy, unless the negroes, loyal to a man, are allowed to vote with the Unionists.

We sympathize with the delegates from the far South. We are in favor of giving the ballot to every loyal man, that can read and write in English, whatever his race or color. We hope this may yet be done. We shall not be sure of peace, amity, and perpetual allegiance, till it is done.

But, for the time, that must be attempted in which the masses of the Union party are agreed; and the amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Congress, must be ratified by twenty-eight of the States. Unless this be done speedily, the miseries of the Southern loyalists will be prolonged, increased, and intensified: and the nation be again deeply agitated and convulsed.

The Outlook.

Our advices from the East, both public and private, are nearly all to the same purport. The almost uniform tenor of them is, that the Congress and its policy will be supported with a vigor and spirit unsurpassed. The majorities will be but a little diminished from those given the Union party in 1864. The Representatives in Congress of the Northern States are now so nearly unanimous that the Union party can scarcely hope to gain any members above its losses. It must rather calculate on meeting with some reverses. But it is not supposed that these losses can exceed twenty. The loss of so many will prevent the Union party from having a two-thirds majority in the Fortieth Congress, but will leave the party still with a strong working majority of fifty.

The President and his policy have captured nine out of ten of the old Democratic party, and captivated less than a ninth part of the Union party, and these combined may carry a few districts now represented by Union men.

It is doubtful whether the pilgrimage of the President and his Premier to the tomb of Douglass will prove successful as an electioneering measure. The President's speeches are so egotistical, vapid, repeated, and numerous as to fall very flat. They are more sickening than impressive. He seems full of nothing but personal vanities, boastful pretensions, and low flings at radicals. His evident attempt to appropriate to himself and his policy the huzzas for Grant and Farragut, and the manifest wish to force those heroes into some sort of an indorsement of himself and his policy, do not work in his favor, but the contrary. He can not convince the people of the North and West that he is on the Union platform, or is the same Andrew Johnson that he was. He can never have a congress to do his bidding. Himself and his policy are failures. The thunder of the radical majorities will be heard at Washington, and the threatened *coup d' etat* will never be heard of after November. The President, it is believed, is too shrewd to please the radicals so well as to attempt such a French affair, and then have to "walk Spanish."

ADAMS & Co., 21 Broomfield Street, Boston, have sent us two pieces of music, "Glorious News," and "Water-Falls and Frizzes." We are not judges of music. We are supposed to know a few Psalmtunes. We have sent these pieces to a young lady who has power with the piano, and shall await her judgment. We return our thanks to the publishers beforehand.

"S. S. Union Teachers' Institute."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10, '66.

The regular monthly meeting of the above organization was held in the Vestry of the First Congregational Church on Thursday evening, 11th inst. In the absence of the President, Noah Brooks, Esq., Vice President Jno. T. McLean, took the chair and opened the meeting in the usual manner. The report of the Committee on Order of Exercises, after some discussion, was laid over until the next meeting.

Among the proposed changes in the report is the substitution of quarterly, instead of monthly, statistical reports; and also, the substitution of a social meeting, to be held quarterly, in place of the regular meeting of the Institute, and at this meeting it is proposed to have essays on teaching and other topics growing out of Sunday School instruction, introduced occasionally; also, at this meeting, to have the quarterly reports presented. This meeting, however, is not to interfere with the quarterly meetings of the Union and addresses to the children and others, as heretofore.

The name of the Union Sabbath School, on Fourth Street, was, by a request of the Superintendent, T. Scott Rogers, and a vote of the Institute, changed to the "*Fisk*" Sabbath School, in honor of General Fisk, who is not only a brave general, but also an ardent friend and supporter of Sabbath Schools.

The following is the monthly report of attendance of the twenty-seven schools now in the Union:

SCHOOLS.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	No. Sc'rs
First Baptist	A. B. Forbes	301
First Presbyterian	R. J. Trumbull	288
First Congregational	L. B. Benchley	357
Powell Street M. E.	Rob't G. Davisson	203
Howard Presbyterian	Wales Palmer	280
Seamen's Bethel	J. B. Firth	67
Howard Street M. E.	Charles Goodell	390
Zion M. E.	R. T. Houston	70
Second Congregational	A. G. Wood	250
Folsom St. German	P. J. Mysel	140
Mariner's Church	P. W. Gill (acting)	81
Broadway German	M. E. F. Kuchenbeisser	111
Larkin St. Presbyterian	E. R. Waterman	725
Green St. Congregational	H. H. Lawrence	250
Third Congregational	J. Warren Cox	310
Second Baptist	L. L. Alexander	247
Potrero Union	Irving Smith	57
Tabernacle Baptist	J. A. Eaton	91
Fisk (Fourth St.)	T. Scott Rogers	140
Hyde and Bush	John K. Allen	38
Hayes Valley	Charles Geddes	97
Central M. E.	W. B. Holcomb	226
Montgomery Street M. E.	D. N. Coey	103
Industrial School	Joseph Wood	150
Mission St. M. E.	Joseph Garratt	57
Oakland Presbyterian	G. W. Armes	249
Christian S. S.	Jeremiah Laws	51
		4,777

This is the largest average attendance ever reported. The Christian Sunday School was admitted to the Union at this meeting.

There are several schools whose attendance has doubled within a few months past—the Fisk, Hayes Valley, and Oakland Presbyterian show the largest increase. In the First Baptist, First Presbyterian, First and Second Congregational, Tabernacle Baptist, and Green Street Congregational schools, an unusual interest is reported, and twenty-two have united with their respective churches since our last monthly meeting, and many other hopeful conversions are also reported in the same schools and in others. The Holy Spirit is moving many hearts toward the Great Shepherd. Truly, the fields are already white for the harvest, and the Sabbath School work was never more encouraging. S. P.

Superintendent's Report, First Congregational Church Sabbath School.

In presenting our annual report, it is proper,—*First*, gratefully to acknowledge the manifold blessings bestowed upon us in the year past. One year since, we were without a pastor, and without any special manifestation of the presence of the Holy Spirit. To-day, we have with us, as our pastor, him, of all others, whom we choose to be our teacher and guide. To-day, we have the evident presence of the Holy Spirit, as seen in the consecration of so many of our number to the service of our Lord and Master. For these and the lesser blessings of health given our number, the absence of the dread messenger of Death from among the scholars—not one having been taken; the prompt and cheerful service of the teachers; the unwearied attention of the librarians, and the quiet and respectful demeanor of the scholars, in their study of God's Holy Word, *all* call upon us for most profound gratitude and thanksgiving.

The sessions of our school have been held on each Sabbath during the year. Our average attendance, although not so large as in some years past, has been, under the circumstances, as large as can be expected. Our present number enrolled, being, of Scholars, 427; Teachers and Officers, 57; Total, 484; with an average attendance for the past month of 357. We have added to our Library during the year 900 volumes. 800 volumes of our former Library have been distributed among the following Sabbath Schools: Mariners Church of this City, Antioch, Pescadero, Cache Creek, and Redwood City. The school has received 300 copies semi-monthly of Sabbath School Papers, viz.; "Child's Paper," and "Child at Home."

Bibles, for committing to memory the "Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism," have been presented during the year, to the following scholars: Alice Steventon, Kate Vaughn, Mary Francis Burbank, Isabella Greentree, Fannie Rulofson, and Minnie Putnam, making, in all, 87 connected with this school who have received bibles as a reward for committing to memory the Catechism.

Our Mission School work has not been so great as in former years, although it has been the privilege of a number of our teachers and scholars to render efficient aid in sustaining the Sabbath School connected with the Mariner's Church of this city. We trust some of the neglected parts of our city will soon receive an especial attention, and we shall again be instrumental in gathering the wanderers and organizing the nucleus of another christian church in our midst.

From our missionaries in Micronesia—I. Kopoli and wife—we have no recent advices. The last intelligence received was of the most encouraging character.

In addition to sustaining our missionaries, the school, on the thirteenth of May last, resolved to appropriate twenty dollars per year (being the amount required) to clothe George Kanoa, now attending the native boys' school at Hilo, Sandwich Islands. His parents are native Hawaiian missionaries, stationed at Pitt's Island—one of the Gilbert Islands—in the South Pacific.

If ever we felt to go forward, strong and confident in this good work, it is to-day. Never before in our history has the future been so full of promise. Let us cheerfully assume this increasing resposibility.

To the Church we look for hearty coöperation and sympathy. Humbly relying upon the grace of Him, who is the "Shepherd of the Sheep," we go forward *knowing* that "his word shall *not* return to him void."

We cannot forbear, on this occasion and in this place, where they labored so long and faithfully, to speak of the deaths since our last anniversary, of our beloved brothers and fellow teachers, Lyman Dickerman and Dr. F. Tuthill. While the former was the senior of all the teachers, and the oldest member of the church, both were always prompt, faithful, and untiring in their devotion to the school and its work. None, among all our members whose labors have been more blessed, and none whose work seems so nearly and so well done. They have gone, but have left us an example of christian fidelity worthy of our constant imitation, and the memory of whose sincere life is a precious legacy to our school.

L. B. BENCHLEY, Supt.

San Francisco, September 9th, 1866.

For the Pacific.

A Silver Wedding.

There are so few people out of the great host of mankind, who live to celebrate their Silver Wedding, that such a celebration, under the most ordinary circumstances, is an event worthy of record. The most marked occasion for many a day, of this kind, occurred on Monday, September 3d, at the residence of an old "pioneer" friend, a nephew of "Commodore Vanderbilt," Capt. D. Van Pelt. That day himself and wife reached the silver point of their married life. The presents which were tendered the happy couple were many and beautiful. Capt. and Mrs. Van Pelt were married in 1841. A family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters blessed their union. Seven of them are now living and were present to participate in the enjoyments of the occasion; as well as relatives of the family to the number of some twenty-five. A large circle of other friends were also present, and all passed off as merry as a marriage bell. Friendly congratulations, happy salutations, with music combined, made the evening's entertainment all that could be desired. Bountiful provision had been made to feast the taste and quench the thirst of all. A participant of the honored occasion tenders his congratulations, with many others, and wishes the favored couple many years of happiness and prosperity. May the same "kind Providence" that has watched over them for a fourth of a century, still be vouchsafed to them and theirs while life with them endures. AN OLD SHIPMATE.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PACIFIC COAST.

— Rev. Mr. Earle, the evangelist, who has labored with tokens of divine favor, for many years among the eastern churches, was expecting to take passage from New York for our city on the 11th inst.

— The Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland is well supplied with a new library. It numbers 249 in average attendance.... The school of the First Congregational Church has largely increased its library. Its scholars have taken nearly 300 shares in the new missionary ship, *Morning Star*.... A new school has been established in the neighborhood of the new college town, Berkeley.... Another school of about fifty members has been organized at Oakland Point.

— At Sacramento, says the *Evangel*, two have been baptized. Eight or ten more are rejoicing in hope.... When Mr. McLafferty went to Petaluma there were 43 members in the Baptist Church. Since then 44 have been added.

— We confess ourselves stumbled by the *Pacific Churchman's* recent leaders. We refer principally to their style. It says of Napa: "Napa is now improving, and there has been an addition of several Church families, so that the prospect of building up would be very good. The Bishop has written East for a clergyman, and it is hoped that in a few months one will be obtained." ....The clergyman who has undertaken to write up a church orphan asylum, speaking of the Church's children, throws in the following, italics and all: "*Robbing them of their rightful inheritance*, and at the same time *spending annually thousands of dollurs to build up other religious bodies in our midst.*"

— The Union Daily Prayer Meeting is transferred, for the time being, to Trinity Church, on Pine Street. It is largely attended.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

CONGREGATIONAL.

THE NEW CHURCHES.—One has lately been organized at Wellsburg, N. Y., of 21 members....A new church, the second in the county, has been organized at Fulton, Gratiot County, Michigan. Another is to be soon formed at Norvel, Jackson Co.... The young church in Kokomo, Indiana, planted where, three years ago, was only one Congregational family, and in a neighborhood where was no other church of the same order for a distance of 150 miles, has finished a neat house, at a cost of $6,000.

— The reconstructed Yale Theological Seminary is making an effort to build a new Divinity Hall, to accommodate 75 or 100 students. The corporation are to confer the degree of B. D. on graduates who sustain their examinations.

— The Bangor Seminary is not to lose Prof. Harris. "The old line doctors," says the veracious Burleigh, "do not like to have the President of Bowdoin College a disciple of Homœopathy!"

— Andover Seminary has dedicated its new library building, Brechin Hall; named for the good twine manufacturers, Smith, Dove, & Co., natives of Brechin, Scotland, who have given $60,000, which is $20,000 surplus for a library fund! An unknown donor offers $20,000 to complete the chapel.

— Rev. Wm. H. Fenn, recently of the Franklin Street Church, Manchester, was installed over the High Street Church, Portland, July 25th....The First Church, N. Haven, Ct., has given its retiring pastor, Prof. Bacon, $10,000 and an annuity of $1,000. It has erected a chapel at a cost of $30,000.

— 70 conversions at New Milford, Ct., 50 at Hamburg, Ct., and 30 at Lyonsville, Illinois.

PRESBYTERIAN.

LARGE ACCESSIONS.—Among the New School churches the following reported the annexed accessions during the last year: "Binghampton, 93; Owego, 104; Madison Square, New York, (Dr. Adams) 51; Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, (Dr. Cuyler's) 159: Brooklyn South, (Dr. Spear's) 81; Montrose, Pennsylvania, 57; Wysox, Pennsylvania, 55; Wilmington Centre, Delaware, 75; Tabor Church, Philadelphia, 66; Calvary, do., 54; Northern Liberties, do., 62; Kensington First, 65; Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 125; Washington, D. C., (Dr. J. C. Smith's) 81; Erie, Pennsylvania, 81; Meadville, do., 52; Three Rivers, Michigan, 68; Cleveland First, (Dr. Goodrich's) 59; Portsmouth, Ohio, 55; Ripley, 69; Laporte, Indiana, 50; Bloomington, Illinois, 67; Winterset, Iowa, 58; Niagara Pilgrim Church, (J. P. Williamson's) in Dakotah Presbytery, 58; Mount Horeb, Tennessee, 52." 25 churches have thus received each from 58 to 159 members....The following churches, in the Old School connection, report accessions to their number of over one hundred persons, by profession of faith in Christ, during the past year; Fagg's Manor, 165; Colerain, 146; Johnstown, 135; German church, Williamsburg, 120; German church, 120; Newton, 116; Columbus Grove, 109; Nottingham, 109; Williamsport, 107; Cadiz, 102; First Church, Peoria, 100.

THE ASSEMBLY RENOUNCED.—Dr. Hendrick and his church at Paducah, Ky., and Dr. McPheeters and the church of Mulbery, Ky., have adopted resolutions renouncing the jurisdiction of the O. S. General Assembly. Also, Rev. W. C. Handy, of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland, has directed his name to be enrolled among the signers of the *Declaration and Testimony.*

— We see the notice of the organization of a new church N. S. in Cleaverville, one of the finest suburbs of the great and growing city of Chicago.

— Eighty-nine persons have been received into the Presbyterian church at Corning, N. Y.

REUNION QUESTION.—We published an extract from the *Presbyterian* last week on this subject. In response to its inquiry whether Albert Barnes is to be taken as an exponent of New School theology, the *Am Presbyterian*, N. S., avows that he is. It adds: "In our judgment, there is no surer way to kill the whole scheme of Reunion than to intimate the necessity of discrediting the theological works of Mr. Barnes as a preliminary or as a probable sequence of the movement."

— The deliverance of the *Princeton Review* is said to be quite unfavorable to union. Perhaps as chilling an effect on the movement as could well be made has been caused by the remarks of Rev. E. P. Humphrey. He and his brother, Z. M. Humphrey, met each other at the fraternal gathering of the two denominations at St. Louis, the one brother being O. S. and the other N. S., and both prominent men. But E. P. Humphrey tells his brethren in Kentucky that many voted for the Committee on Reunion because they felt that was a sure way to kill the project! He closes his paragraph on the subject by saying: "We were fully persuaded that when this committee shall look closely into the matter, they will find, and the whole church will find, that the union proposed is impossible. It is my own thorough conviction that on the report of the committee the matter will be in effect, indefinitely postponed, that we shall best reach this result through this fair and equitable method of dealing with the subject."

— Rev. Jonathan C. Gibbs, a colored minister laboring under the auspices of the Freedmen's Committee of the O. S. Assembly, has organized colored churches on Edisto, John's, and James islands, each numbering about three hundred members.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORTHODOX DRIFTINGS.—The N. Y. *Inquirer*, Unitarian, contains a note of alarm, occasioned by the orthodox tendencies observable in the Unitarian Anniversaries at Boston.

"No brave words were as usual spoken for new scholarship, learning, and criticism. No enthusiasm burst out for new books and new thinkers in the rational direction; no hopes that we might make further advances in truths were uttered.

A great deal was said about 'preaching the gospel,' 'saving souls,' 'publishing knowledge of the Redeemer,' and 'bringing people to the feet of Jesus;' very little about the soul's capacity for spiritual progress, the worth of culture and spiritual liberty, the emancipating mission of reason, the triumph of science over supersition, the advance of knowledge into the domain of error."

METHODISM AND LAY REPRESENTATIVES.—While the *Methodist* still lead vigorously toward Lay Representation, some of the old itinerants are not disposed to give in to it. This is the way one of them puts it: "God has never called Methodist ministers to be *slaves.* Having willingly vested every dollar of the millions they have begged and given in the laity, whether for churches, pasonages, schools, or colleges, and waived all *legal claims* to salary, if any should be voted by their people, and the *right* of choosing their fields of labor, it only remains to divest them of one half of the right to do their own legitimate business, and appoint laymen to do it for them, to complete their *degradation.* Still this might be endured could a fair representation of all the people be had. But everybody knows that this is out of the question. Only retired merchants and gentleman at large, who have plenty of money and little or nothing to do, can spend the time and expense involved in the new responsibilities. Such brethren are generally found around the great "centers of opinion," and among the "most respectable." They would naturally represent their own localities. Thus the General Conference would become a strong *moneyed aristocracy,* while the great mass of the Church in the rural districts would, be unrepresented, or worse still, perhaps, misrepresented."

"IRENÆUS" AND OPEN COMMUNION.—"Irenaeus" of the New York *Observer* is in Great Britain. He went to see Spurgeon—everybody does. After preaching was communion. "Desirous," he writes, "of joining my brethren in this ordinance, and wishing to be certain that the invitation included other than Baptists, as this is the largest Baptist church in the world, I went to the room where the deacons were distributing the cards and I said, "I am a *Presbyterian* from New York, shall I go in?" "Certainly," said the deacon, with a smile of welcome, and he gave me a ticket of admission to the Lord's table in a Baptist church, a regular, orthodox, Baptist church, of the purest, most Scriptural type of any in which I have worshipped." He felicitates himself to his friend Bright, the Baptist editor in New York, because he has been enabled by crossing the Atlantic Ocean of waters to get into communion with a Baptist church. Whereupon, Mr. Bright remarks: Our excellent friend of the *Observer* has '*crossed*' three thousand miles of water to commune *once* with a Baptist church, when, by going three feet deep *into* the water, close by his door, he might long ago have had communion with a more orthodox Baptist church *every month.*"

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local News.

CITY ITEMS.

— From the *Alta* of the 7th inst., we copy the following communication from the Trustees of the San Francisco Benevolent Association, showing the sums contributed to that institution at the different polling places on election day:

First Ward		$47 75
Second Ward		93 05
Third Ward		13 60
Fourth Ward		92 00
Fifth Ward		50 10
Sixth Ward		159 00
Seventh Ward, 1st Precinct	$19 90	
" " 2d Precinct	56 25	76 15
Eighth Ward, 1st Precinct	132 20	
" " 2d Precinct	81 00	214 20
Ninth Ward		67 25
Tenth Ward, 1st Precinct	32 26	
" " 2d Precinct	37 25	69 50
Eleventh Ward, 1st Precinct	28 65	
" " 2d Precinct	77 05	105 70
Twelfth Ward, 1st Precinct	53 85	
" " 2d Precinct	31 75	85 60
Total		$1,073 90

For this voluntary and liberal contribution of the citizens of San Francisco, the Trustees of the San Francisco Benevolent Association beg leave to express their thanks. The charity in whose behalf they act, serves more the purpose of an "almshouse," in the absence of such an institution at the expense of the city. It provides food for the hungry, shelter for the houseless, clothing for the destitute, and medical attendance for the sick and suffering. It takes cognizance of every case of distress that is brought to its notice. If the necessary relief is not immediately afforded, it is because the case is unworthy the attention of the Society. Mistakes may occasionally occur, and the worthy destitute may appear to be neglected. Such is not the wish or intention of the Association, and the Trustees of the Society particularly request that any instances of neglect on the part of the agents will be reported at once to one of the officers, who will take means to correct it.

R. B. SWAIN,
LOUIS MCLANE,
W. C. RALSTON,
LEVI STEVENS,
D. W. C. RICE,
J. W. STOW,
W. H. L. BARNES,
R. G. SNEATH,
ALBERT DIBBLEE,
LOUIS SACHS,
Trustees.

— The municipal election held in this city on the 5th inst., resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket, with the exception of the Supervisors in the First and Eleventh wards, who are Democrats. The following are the candidates elect:

Chief of Police.—Patrick Crowley.
Tax Collector.—Charles R. Story.
City and County Attorney.—Horace M. Hastings.
Auditor.—Henry M. Hale.
Public Administrator.—Wm. A. Quarles.
Superintendent of Streets.—George Cofran.
Fire Commissioners.—Benj. H. Freeman, John V. McElvee.
Supervisors.—1st Ward, P. H. Daley (Dem.); 3d Ward, Wm. B. Fairman (Dem.); 5th Ward, Monroe Ashbury (U.); 7th Ward, Charles Clayton (U.); 8th Ward, F. G. E. Tittel (U.); 9th

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s SACHS,
Trustees.

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Horace M. Hastings.

A. Quarles.
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H. Freeman, John

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(Dem.); 5th Ward,
Ward, Charles Clay-
E. Tittel (U.); 9th

Ward, A. J. Shrader (U.); 11th Ward, Frank McCoppin (Dem.)

School Directors.—1st Ward, E. H. Coe (U.); 3d Ward, W. F. Hale (U.); 5th Ward, Washington Ayer (U.); 7th Ward, W. G. Badger (U.); 9th Ward, A. W. Scott, (U.); 11th Ward, P. B. Cornwall (U.)

— On Wednesday night, 5th inst., between ten o'clock and two o'clock on Thursday morning, our city was visited by a series of natural phenomena very unusual at this season of the year—a heavy shower of rain, brilliant flashes of lightning, accompanied by thunder, and an earthquake. "After the shower," says the *Call*, "and while the sheeted lightnings were playing in the heavens, the air was delicious in the extreme."

— The brick building on the southwest corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, owned by Michael Reese, is being entirely remodeled. Two stories will be added to its height, and it is the intention of Mr. Reese that the structure shall be superior, in point of architectural beauty, to anything yet erected on Montgomery Street.

— Preparations are being made by Messrs. Neuman & Myer, of this city, for the manufacture of silk goods in San Francisco. They have commenced temporarily at the corner of Jackson and Battery streets, and have succeeded already in producing reps silk dress goods of a superior quality.

— The Rev. F. Dillon Eagan, Rector of St. James Church, preached, on Thursday evening last, to a congregation of deaf mutes. The service was held in Dashaway Hall, and the building was crowded to excess.

—Samuel Aitken, Vice President of the Vulcan Iron Works Company, died in this city on Wednesday, 5th inst. Deceased was a native of Scotland, and aged nearly 43 years.

— The *Sierra Nevada*, which arrived from Portland last Sunday evening, brought down $232,500 in treasure.

— Bishop Kavanaugh, of the M. E. Church, South, sailed from New York for this city on the 1st inst.

INTERIOR ITEMS.

STATE.

— Gov. Low has appointed H. D. Lequette County Clerk of Kern County; L. F. Heumiston, County Judge for Kern County; also, A. J. Berrian, Commissioner of Deeds, to reside at New York; Judge Castanie, New Orleans; also, Isaac P. Smith, Notary Public for Mendocino County.

— A family of five persons, named Hanson, and three Indian servants, were poisoned in Colusa, recently, by eating watermelons which had been poisoned by some person unknown. The whites were likely to recover, but the Indians were not expected to live.

— On the 1st of August there were 668 patients in the State Insane Asylum. During that month 34 were admitted, 15 discharged, 3 died, and 1 escaped, leaving 683 in the institution on the 1st of this month.

— A party of Mexicans recently discovered a quartz vein, four feet wide, at French Camp, near Murphy's, from which they extracted twenty-six ounces of gold in one week, with a mortar.

— A Mr. Parker and others struck a ledge a few days ago, near the mouth of Wood's Ravine, Nevada County, from which they took about $600 in gold in a single day.

— Judge A. A. Tuttle, late Secretary of State and since clerk in the State Treasurer's office, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs, at Donner Lake, on the 7th inst.

— A fire occurred in Yolo County, recently, which destroyed over $2,300 worth of hay and grain. It was caused by the carelessness of some "campers."

— Wilson Flint has raised on his farm, near Sacramento, 25,000 pounds of hops this year. They are worth *eighty cents per pound in this city*.

— The amount of wheat shipped from Stockton, from January to August 31st, was 159,974 sacks; of barley, 8,906 sacks.

— A man named William Ellis was shot and killed by a sluice robber, near Camptonville, on the night of the 24th ult.

— Judge Dwinelle met with a warm reception on his recent official visit in Sonora. He resided there in old times.

— Collins' steam saw mill at Chalk Bluff, Nevada County, was burned on Thursday, 6th inst. Loss, $5,000.

— Rev. J. Hammond has been installed Pastor of the Presbyterian church at Sylveyville, Solano County.

— The works of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at Benicia, have been assessed at $70,650.

— The lakes from which the ditch owners about Dutch Flat derive their supply of water are receding.

— The Sixth Street M. E. Church, in Sacramento, is being thoroughly repaired and renovated.

— The estimate of wine to be manufactured in Los Angeles the present year is 400,000 gallons.

— A new Presbyterian church is to be built on the corner of Sixth and L streets, Sacramento.

— A Mrs. Atherton, who came to California in 1846, died near Mokelumne Hill recently.

— W. K. Findlay was murdered in his store at Slate Range, near Camptonville, on the 3d.

— The *Appeal* says the health of Marysville was never better than at present.

— The railroad from Sacramento to Marysville will be completed in about five weeks.

— Bilious intermittent fever prevails along the low lands of Feather River.

— H. Hubbard has retired from the proprietorship of the Solano *Press*.

— The whole number of deaths in Stockton, in August, was ten.

— Isaiah Allison, near Vacaville, has a vineyard of 30,000 vines.

— There is now a daily mail between Stockton and Sonora.

— A postoffice has been established in Meadow Lake.

NEVADA.

— A lady in Virginia City, a few days since, noticed a strange buzzing in her ear, and for three days suffered greatly from what she supposed was the presence of a fly close to the drum. She had her ear syringed, when a large spider was discharged from the auricular cavity. Strange to say, the interior of the ear was not inflamed, and though the spider had ugly pincers, he did not bite the flesh. He was alive when extracted.

— The Yellow Jacket Company, at Gold Hill, are putting up a fine new engine of sixty horse power.

— The Storey County Jail has no tenant, nor has it had for two months past.

— The Baptists are to erect a new church edifice in Virginia City.

— There were thirty-eight deaths in Virginia City in August.

OREGON.

— At half past ten o'clock last Saturday night (8th inst.) a fire broke out in the North Portland Steam Saw Mill of Harbaugh & Stilgell, situated on the levee immediately below the gas works. The entire premises—mill, box factory, dwellings, and great piles of lumber, covering a length of five hundred feet, were destroyed. To the fire department is due the credit of saving all the ocean vessel frontage, if not, indeed, the whole river front of the city. The loss is $60,000, with not one cent of insurance.

— D. W. Craig, late owner of a controlling interest in the *Statesman*, has sold out, and a "bran new editor," who "approves the action of the Philadelphia Convention," has assumed the management of that paper.

— The members of the late M. E. Conference pledged themselves, by resolution, to pay one-tenth of their incomes for the present year into the centenary fund of the Conference.

— A man named Frank Miller, recently a member of the Idaho Bar, and formerly an editor in Portland and at the Dalles, became insane and was taken to the insane asylum.

— Rev. Wm. A. Finley, President of the Corvallis College, was married, on the eighth of August, to Miss Sallie E. Latimer.

— There is an unusual amount of sickness reported from all parts of the State—principally summer complaints.

— The sash and door factory of Mr. Davis, at Buena Vista, was destroyed by fire on the seventh of August.

— Quartz from the "Gem of the Mountain" ledge, at Eagle Creek, yields $1,000 to the ton.

— The next Annual Conference of the M. E. Church of Oregon will be held in Portland.

IDAHO.

— The placers on Jordan Creek and other streams, are alive with hundreds of Chinamen who are averaging from $3 to $4 per day. The whole country is being literally worked to the bed rock.

— Capt. Eckerson, A. Q. M. at Fort Boise, publishes a letter complaining that unknown parties are constantly selling ammunition to the Indians.

— The mail rider between Summit Springs and Ruby City, recently rode the entire distance—one hundred and ten miles—in eleven hours.

MONTANA.

— Crops on the Prickly Pear are reported to be in splendid condition. "The oats are nearly as high as one's shoulders, and so thickly set that they readily support a man's hat when thrown upon them.

— O. J. Oliver & Co. have sold their Virginia City and Helena stage line to the Holladay Co.

— The latest stampede is to the new discoveries in the vicinity of Flat Head Lake.

UTAH.

— In Salt Lake City the police recently made a descent upon the gambling houses, driving out the occupants and destroying the furniture.

— Twenty men were killed and eight women taken prisoners, by the Indians, on the Powder River route to Montana.

— Late heavy rains have injured the wheat crops near South Cottonwood Ward, causing what is called rust.

Telegraphic.

— The *Southern Union Convention* has met and adjourned. Its resolutions and address to the people are too long to insert here. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and in the character, both of its members and its proceedings, it quite surpasses the Convention in the same city which just preceded it. One pleasant feature of the Convention was a monster Prayer Meeting, presided over by Senator Harris....The Great Eastern has been successful in picking up the old cable, which was lost last year, and has transmitted repeated messages through it....The President has extended his tour to St. Louis. It has not all been plain sailing. At Cleveland he was hissed. The impression seems to be that he was endeavoring to make party capital out of his trip and harangues. Grant and Farragut got most of the attention and cheers....There is another Fenian excitement in the East. They are securing arms at their headquarters, and the Kanucks are much exercised. Our Government, however, is on the lookout.

CHICAGO, September 2d.—Henry Ward Beecher writes a long letter, saying that he cannot attend the Cleveland Soldiers' Convention, but wishes success to it and all other conventions, of whatever party, whose object is the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their Federal relations. Mr. Beecher concludes: "The men who, on sea or land, saved the nation, should now, by their voice and vote, consummate what their swords rendered possible. For the sake of freedom; for the sake of the South and its millions of fellow-countrymen; for our own sake and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion of all the parts which the war has shattered."

Miscellaneous.

— Gen. Banks has written a note to the Washington Republican denying the correctness of an account of the convention of 1864 given in that paper by William H. C. King of Louisanna, and saying:—

"The convention was the ostensible and not the latent cause of the outbreak. It was a peaceful and lawful assembly. One word from the recognized authorities of the United States in New Orleans would have secured its adjournment. There were other causes of fear than the convocation of this assembly. Its members were and had been firm supporters of the government, and decided opponents of its enemies. They were, therefore, marked men. The wounds inflicted upon the body of Dr. Dostic will show by their number and result the intent and assurance of his murderers. I knew him well. No country ever gave birth to a more useful man, a truer patriot, or a more devoted friend of liberty. He and his associates were dangerous men to the enemies of this country. The mercenary hand that smote him was that which applied the torch to the city of New York, and by which Lincoln fell. His death will be avenged. The blood of the martyrs will become the sustenance of the church."

COUGHS.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge* is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

☞ The world laughs in its sleeve at the efforts of a few envious Dentists to decry the *SOZODONT*. It is natural, perhaps, that they should dislike it, since its popularity interferes with the sale of their wares, but how ridiculous in them to show their spite when its animus is so palpable.

☞ Go and see Bradley & Rulofson's new style Patent Enameled Card Picture, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. *

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO.,
Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ℔ bbl	5 25 @ 5 50
Do Superfine	4 75 @ 5 00
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb	2 50 @— —
Wheat, ℔ 100 lb	1 50 @ 1 60
Oats, choice, ℔ 100 lb	1 40 @ 1 50
Barley, ℔ 100 lb	— — @—125
Beans	— 2½@— 5¼
Potatoes, ℔ lb, new	— 55 @— 75
Hay, ℔ ton	8 00 @13 00
Live Oak Wood, ℔ cord	7 — @ 8 00
Beef, extra, dressed, ℔ lb	— 8 @— —
Sheep, dressed, ℔ lb	— 6 @— —
Lamb, dressed, ℔ lb	— 7 @— —
Veal	— 10 @— —
Hogs, on foot, ℔ lb	— — @— 10
Hogs, dressed, ℔ lb	— 12½@— —
Groceries, Etc.	
Sugar, crushed, ℔ lb	— 12¾@— 13
Do China, ℔ lb	— 9 @— 11
Coffee, Costa Rica, ℔ lb	— 24 @— 25
Do Rio, ℔ lb	— 23 @— 23½
Tea, Japan, ℔ lb	— 75 @—100
Do Green ℔ lb	— 80 @—1 50
Carolina Rice, ℔ lb	— 10 @— —
China Rice, ℔ lb	— 6¼@— 8¼
Coal Oil, ℔ gall	— 75 @— 77½
Candles, ℔ lb	— 19 @— 22½
Ranch Butter, ℔ lb	— 42½@— 45
Isthmus do ℔ lb	— 37½@— 40
Cheese, California, ℔ lb	— 13 @— 15
Eggs, ℔ doz	— 50 @— 52½
Lard, ℔ lb	— 19 @— 20
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	— 20 @— —
Shoulders, ℔ lb	— 12½@— 15

MARRIED.

In this city, 6th inst., by Dr. A. L. Stone, Benjamin W. Hayes to Frances M. Kinne.

In this city, by Judge Drake, Daniel Purdy to Ellen E. Lawrence.

At Bay City, Michigan, July 24th, by Rev. J. A. Wight, Mr. F. A. Bancroft to Mrs. F. H Sherman.

DIED.

In this city, 4th inst., Catherine, wife of Capt. Thos. Lemmen, aged 35 years.

In this city, 6th inst., Sarah, wife of John J. Hucks aged 46 years.

In this city, 4th inst, Daniel W. Welsh, aged 40 years, 2 months and 12 days, a native of County Cork Ireland.

FRAGRANT SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH

READ The Testimony of a few of the many Eminent Clergymen and their Families, of New York City, who having used the Sozodont for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Ch., Fifth Avenue.
Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E. City Missionary.
Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.
Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D, Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. B. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane Street.
Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth Street.
Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.
Rev. E. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second Street.
Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

From Dr. G. F. J. Colburn, Doctor Dental Surgery, Newark, N. J.

"The Popular Dentrifice, known as VAN BUSKIRK'S "SOZODONT," besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth."

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ☜
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

HALL & RUCKEL,
je7is4m New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

An Effectual Worm Medicine.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS.

OR WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making *Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts. a box. je21isly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PACIFIC BUSINESS COLLEGE

751 MARKET STREET,
(BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

An institution designed to prepare Young and Middle Aged Men for an Active and Successful

BUSINESS LIFE.

This is the Largest, Most Complete and Thorough Institution of the kind on the Coast, and

The Only Commercial College which is Conducted on Actual Business Principles.

Its great system of Business Training is endorsed by the Most Eminent Financiers and Business Men of the Nation.

REGULAR BANKS AND BUSINESS OFFICES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED.

By which we are enabled to fit our Students in the Best Possible Manner and Shortest Possible Time, for Active Business Life.

Those in pursuit of a

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION,

Should examine the merits of this College. Send for

THE COLLEGE REVIEW,

Giving full particulars of the College, besides containing other important and interesting matter. Sent free to all desiring it. Further particulars can be had by calling at the College, or addressing

E. P. HEALD,
President Business College,
je7-6m San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE
MANUFACTORY.

Constantly on hand
A Large and Complete Assortment of
MANILA CORDAGE,
WHALE LINE,
Bale Rope, Etc, Etc.,
Manufactured from
PURE MANILA HEMP.

OFFICE,
At TUBBS & CO., 611 and 613 Front St.
Manufactory at the Potrero.
sep13-tf

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

The effect of Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is almost instantaneous death to everything of the insect species. Fleas, particularly, cannot live where it is. It is most wonderful in this respect, being entirely harmless to the human family. Many worthless imitations are offered. Be particular and receive none but LYON'S. Each flask of the genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and the stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co.

S. T. - 1860 - X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafrass, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate, side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a certain cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad Street, Philadelphia."

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and has also the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top. Look *closely*. Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1 00.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn. Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity, make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.
ap26-isply

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
THE MOST
RESPONSIBLE COMPANY
IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company EXCLUSIVELY will be guaranteed by the State—bear the Seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

The Most Liberal Company
IN THE WORLD.

NO RESTRICTION ON OCCUPATION.
Policyholders allowed to Reside
ANYWHERE ON THE GLOBE,
(EXCEPT BETWEEN THE TROPICS,)
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Policyholders allowed to Travel
ANYWHERE ON THE GLOBE,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

POLICIES
Indisputable from any Cause,
FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

CLERGYMEN AND THEIR WIVES
INSURED TEN PER CENT. LESS
THAN USUAL RATES.

No. 302 Montgomery St.,
N. E. Corner of Pine.
J. A. EATON & CO.,
MANAGERS OF THE PACIFIC BRANCH.
SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
H. H. RUSSELL,
GEO. W. MORGAN } Agents.
N. J. STREET,
W. F. BRANDRETH, Traveling Agent.
july26-istf

TO FAMILIES
LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.

DR. BOYNTON'S
MEDICINE CHEST

IS PUT UP IN SAN FRANCISCO EXpressly for the use of Families, and consists of a chest of moderate dimensions, neat in its appearance, containing those household articles, simple remedies, that families always feel like keeping on hand for immediate and common use, and a book of brief instructions, describing their use.

The object in preparing this chest was not to make doctors, but for the simple purpose of nursing; hence a majority of the remedies are such as are familiar to nearly all who are advanced in life, and the book is simply a representation of those plain truths relating to the department of the nurse already set forth in more extensive works. It was the object, not to say many things, but to say few things—to simplify and make plain for the most common use. And in selecting the contents of the chest, the object was not to set forth something new and wonderful, but those old, and of acknowledged worth.

In view of the above facts, physicians have everywhere encouraged the circulation of this chest in unmistakeable terms. They recognize the fact that families do not, will not, need not call on them on the occasion of every slight derangement or infirmity. They do not and can not deny the fact that such objects of home care rest upon heads of families.

The book gives a description of nearly every medicine in the collection, their use and their component parts, so that every person may know what he is receiving into his stomach or applying to his person. This openness and frankness is regarded by the best practitioners and all considerate persons, as more justice than policy. The universal conviction of the more thoughtful is, that that which relates to our health and physical well being in this life should, above all things, be known and not kept in the darkness of secrecy.

Physicians in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Knight's Landing, Cacheville, Marysville, Colusa, Oroville, Lincoln, Folsom, and Auburn, have, either with their own hands expressed their most favorable sentiments to the enterprise, or permitted us to do so in connection with their names.

In regard to the merit of the chest, there has been but one purpose, namely: to make it worthy of the place to which it is assigned in the family.

We subjoin the following statistics from Sutter County, California:

The undersigned have had Dr. Boynton's medicine chest in their families for the last few months, and willingly state that they regard it as a wise provision, strictly practical and highly useful. * * * * *

Every person having the Chest in the above county has signed the above article. The publishing of the names being unnecessary, we withhold them and save space.

The undersigned have known Dr. Boynton's Medicine Chest for the last few months, and regard it as a wise provision, and highly useful in every family. The medicines being put up with instructions, its utility, convenience, and great economy are unquestionable.

Signed by Judge Hurlburt and 45 others.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Sutter.

I, C. E. Wilcoxen, County Clerk in and for said County, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with a majority of the individuals whose names are subscribed to the foregoing certificates, and that they are good and substantial citizens of said county.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 27th day of December, A. D. 1865.

[L.S.] C. E. WILCOXEN,
County Clerk.

Agents wanted in every county to sell this Family Chest. Their compensation will be a liberal commission on all sales. The agent should be a resident of the district which he is to canvas, and accompany his application with good references, and some from this city if possible.

Further information given when desired. All letters should be addressed, through the Postoffice, to

E. NORRIS,
au23is3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Young Ladies' Seminary,
BENICIA.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH YEAR of this well known institution will commence on Wednesday, August 1st.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal Book Stores in San Francisco.

C. T. MILLS, Principal.
je28is3m

ARMES & DALLAM,
(Successors to Hawxhurst and Son,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,
Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.
apl

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PACIFIC
INSURANCE CO.

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," passed April 22d, 1850, the Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, makes the following Annual Report:

I.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company, is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD........$750,000.

II.—The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION and FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS and THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS........$1,051,420 37

III.—THE Company has NO DEBTS.

IV.—The amount of insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1865:
Fire........$12 973,949
Marine........484,408

This Company commenced underwriting Marine Risks August 1st, 1865.

V.—This Company insures against the following risks, viz.: BUILDINGS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT, and THEIR CARGOES, and OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and ON ALL MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI.—This Company will take on any FIRST-CLASS RISK, not to exceed $75,000 the limit fixed by law), and on all large risks, will reinsure to an extent consistent with PRUDENCE in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

J. HUNT, President.
J. A RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 18th, 1866.

William Alvord,	L. B. Benchley,
Alex. Weill,	Moses Heller.
Abm. Seligman,	William Scholle,
Anson G. Stiles,	Louis McLane,
John G. Bray,	Oliver Eldridge,
A. Hayward,	A. B. Forbes,
D. W. C. Rice,	J. G. Kellogg,
C. Meyer,	G. W. Bell,
D. J. Oliver,	Chas. Mayne,
Alpheus Bull,	Lloyd Tevis,
W. C. Ralston,	T. L. Barker,
John Wightman,	James De Fremery,
L. Sachs,	William Sherman,
Frederick Billings,	John O. Earl,
S. M. Wilson,	Alfred Borel,
Morton Cheesman,	G. T. Lawton,
William Hooper,	E. L. Goldstein,
John B. Newton,	Moses Ellis,
Edward Martin,	P. L. Weaver,
D. O. Mills,	David Stern.

H. Haussmann.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss. On this nineteenth day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally appeared before me, H. S. Homans, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, and therein residing, duly commissioned and sworn, A. J. Ralston, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, and that the statements contained in the foregoing Report of the Pacific Insurance Company are true, full and correct.

A. J. RALSTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 19th day of January, A.D. 1866.
jan25-istf H. S. HOMANS, Notary Public.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
CAPITAL, (Paid up in Full,)
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Insures Brick, Frame, and other Buildings Merchandise, Furniture, and other Insurable Property against Loss or Damage caused by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN
Gold Coin.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Executive Committee.

ALBERT DIBBLEE,	GEORGE W. GIBBS,
JOHN G. BRAY,	JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
RICHARD G. SNEATH,	HENRY PIERCE.

WM. PIERCE, Pres't.
D. W. C. THOMPSON, Vice-Pres't.
W. W. WIGGINS, Secretary.
OFFICE:
No. 408 Montgomery St.,
(Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.)
may17-6m

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
—OF—
San Francisco, Cal.
Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,
INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
Cash Capital, $750,000.

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted,
AND PAID IN GOLD COIN.

CALEB T. FAY, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, Marine Director.
au25-istf

SAN FRANCISCO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated in March, 1861.
Capital and Surplus..............$250,000.
ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

OFFICE, 432 MONTGOMERY ST.,
In Donohue, Kelly & Co.'s New Building, southeast corner of Sacramento

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. W. BURR,	R. B. WOODWARD,
BENJ. BREWSTER,	E. F. NORTHAM,
L. A. BOOTH,	GEO. J. BROOKS,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN,	JOHN VAN BERGEN,
H. H. HAIGHT,	BENJ. D. DEAN,
WM. BOSWORTH,	GEO. C. BOARDMAN,
J. DE LA MONTANYA	CHAS. MAYNE,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,	GILES H. GRAY
O. L. SHAFTER,	EDWARD HULL,
J. ARCHIBALD,	E. F. HALL, JR.,

J. H. RUTENBERG.
GEO. C. BOARDMAN, President.
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, Vice-President.
P. McSHANE, Sec'y.
E. BIGELOW Agent. Ja 7

Palmer's
PATENT LEG & ARM.
1320 LATE 376 CHESTNUT ST
PHILADELPHIA.
JARVIS JEWETT,
No. 629 Washington Street,
AGENT,
m13 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S
Through Line to New York,
Carrying the United States Mail

LEAVE FOLSOM STREET WHARF, at 11 o'clock, A.M., on the 10th, 19th, and 30th of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on Saturday preceding,) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.

On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday, they will leave on Saturday preceding; when the 18th falls on Sunday, they will leave on Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of 18th or 19th, connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamers for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

Departure of 30th, connects with English steamer for Tumaco, the port of the new mines.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

Steamers for September.

Sept. 10th—CONSTITUTION, Capt. E. S. Farnsworth, connecting with ARIZONA, Capt. Maury.

Sept. 18th—COLORADO, Capt. J. T. Watkins, connecting with HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray.

Sept. 29th—SACRAMENTO, Capt. J. M. Cavarly, connecting with OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Weir.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

For Merchandise and Freight, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

For passage, and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.
mh1

California Steam Navigation
COMPANY.

Steamer	CAPITOL	Capt. E. A. POOLE
"	CHRYSOPOLIS	Capt. A. FOSTER.
"	YOSEMITE	
"	CORNELIA	Capt. W. BROMLEY
"	JULIA	Capt. E. CONKLIN.

One of the above steamers leave Broadway Wharf, at 4 o'cl'k P. M., Every Day, (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with the light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

Steamships AJAX, PACIFIC, ORIZABA, CALIFORNIA, ACTIVE, and SENATOR, leave as advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster, British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and San Diego.

OFFICE of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson Streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE,
ap5-istf President.

GRASS VALLEY NOTICE.

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE.
EAST SIDE OF MILL STREET,
GRASS VALLEY.
MASON & BYRNE, - - - Proprietors.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS LONG ESTABLISHED and very popular Stable, which has no superior above San Francisco, extend to all an invitation to patronize them, feeling confident that they will find it has NO SUPERIOR in the State. The building is brick, the stall accommodations are ample, the ventilation is good, and parties wishing to board stock will find the Empire Stable all they can desire.
sep6tf

TIME & LABOR SAVED
BY USING
STANDARD SOAP CO'S
CONCENTRATED
WASHING POWDER

THIS POWDER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER Soaps or compounds for Washing and Cleaning. It is made of pure material, and contains nothing that will injure the finest fabric. Equally as good for using in *Hard as Soft Water*. No soap ever required to be used with this Powder. *One Pound will make Three Gallons of Beautiful Soft Soap*. It is put up in wrappers of 1 lb each, and in boxes of 10 pounds bulk, with directions.

Sold by all Grocers. Manufactured at
207 Commercial Street, San Francisco.

STANDARD SOAP CO. also manufactures all kinds of LAUNDRY and FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern manufactured.
je7isly

Cobbin's Illustrated
DOMESTIC
PHOTOGRAPH BIBLE,
WITH CONCORDANCE.

AS A PRACTICAL FAMILY BIBLE, COBBINS' has no superior. Eminent Divines pronounce it THE BEST.

It contains Marginal References, Questions at the close of each Chapter, Critical Notes and Practical Reflections, John Brown's Complete Concordance, over 700 Illustrations, together with a Family Photograph Department, Steel Maps, etc.

Rev. Dr. Spring says of it:

"The work has been in my possession over two years, and, each month, has grown in my esteem."

The work is sold exclusively by Agents, to whom a liberal commission is allowed.

Ministers, Teachers and others desiring to engage in the sale of this valuable Bible, will please address

R. J. TRUMBULL,
217 Montgomery St.,
july12is3m San Francisco.

GEO. H. POWERS, M. D.,

LATE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO BOSTON DISPENSARY, and Assistant to Dr. H. W. Williams in Ophthalmic Department of New City Hospital, Boston, has taken rooms at

626 CALIFORNIA STREET,

and will give exclusive attention to treatment of

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Office Hours—10½ to 12, and from 2 to 4, P.M.

Dr. Powers refers, by permission, to Rev. A. L. Stone, D D., Ira P. Rankin, Esq., L. B. Benchley, Esq., San Francisco. je7is3m

Estate of Henry Russell, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned, Executrix of the Will of Henry Russell, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at her place for the transaction of business, No. 135 Montgomery Street, in the City and County of San Francisco. Claims may be left with Mr. Samuel Read, at said place.

CALISTA RUSSELL,
August 10th, 1866. Executrix as aforesaid.
au16-5w

SATHER & CO.
BANKERS,
Corner Montgomery and Commercial sts.

DRAW EXCHANGE AT SIGHT IN sums to suit, on

American Exchange Bank	New York.
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank	Boston.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.

Purchase Certificates of Deposit of Eastern Banks and Bankers.

Discount Mercantile Paper, advance on Mint Certificates and make Collections on favorable terms.
ap9

GRAIN BAGS.

HAND-SEWED BURLAP SACKS,
Of Assorted Sizes, from 19x35 to 23x40 inch. New and second-hand
CHICKEN GUNNIES,
28x36 inch.

Baling Rope, of California and New Bedford manufacture. All of the best quality, and for sale in lots to suit, at lowest rates. Consignments of Grain and Hay solicited, and liberal cash advances made.

CURTIS & ALLEN,
Commission Merchants, 313 Davis St., S. F.
je28-3m

THE FARM.

The Rain upon the Roof.

BY WM. L. SHOEMAKER.

The night, with her sable pinions,
Is hovering o'er the earth,
And far through her dark dominions
Ring tinkling tones of mirth.
The moon is no longer beaming,
And the clouds are all star-proof,
As I sit in my chamber, dreaming
Of the rain upon the roof.

There is no sound diurnal
E'er yields me such delight
As the step of the soft rain vernal
On the rattling roof at night;
I am wrapt in pleasant fancies,
While slumber is far aloof,
As I list to the dainty dances
Of the rain upon the roof.

The wind is awake and dashing
The drops on the window pane,
And the leaves, like cymbals clashing,
Keep time with the rythmic rain;
But no discordant clatter
Of a solitary hoof
Comes now to mar the patter
Of the rain upon the roof.

From the night so grim and sooty
Will a morning fair arise,
With myriad forms of beauty
To glad our wondering eyes;
For the spirit of Spring is working
With her marvelous web and woof,
And a part of her spell is lurking
In the rain upon the roof.

It brings to me a vision
Of flowers and fruitful trees,
In a land that seems elysian,
All alive with birds and bees;
Where sweetest songs are gushing
Aloud, without reproof,
And the rippling rills are rushing,
Like the rain upon the roof.

I see the grain grow greener
For the blessing of the skies,
That makes man's face serener,
And lights with joy his eyes.
I anticipate the pleasure
Heaven grants for his behoof,
And my heart leaps to the measure
Of the rain upon the roof.

Thus do I muse and listen
To the music of the rain,
Whose drops, innumerous, glisten
Like diamonds through the pane;
And I'm wrapt in pleasant fancies,
While slumber is far aloof,
As I list to the dainty dances
Of the rain upon the roof.

Seasonable.

The standing piece of advice, to "make hay while the sun shines," has long been before the public. The saying is a practical one, and often serves to jog the tardy in other matters than hay making. Instance—in canning fruit. No time should now be lost by housewives in putting up their winter supplies. The season is at its prime, and the opportunity to select, both as to variety and perfection, will not be better. In the matter of pickles, too, although there is plenty of time, it is as well to put in a reminder, and a hint or two on the matter may prove of service to persons pickling, whether for home use or for market. Different methods are practiced in making pickles. The most common one is to make a brine and put the cucumbers into it, and keep adding to the quantity as you pick from the vines. You may continue this process for weeks, until the cask or barrel is full. By adding salt to the brine, you may keep the cucumbers good for months. These brined cucumbers can, at your convenience, be converted into pickles, by taking a larger or smaller quantity of them and putting them into vinegar. In a short time they will be fit for use. As you pick the cucumbers from one day to another, you must see that the brine is strong enough. A quart of salt to a gallon of water is the proper proportion. But a great trouble is often experienced with pickles in brine, from the formation of a thick scum on the surface. To remove this, put a piece of cloth over the brine, and a board cover over this. When you add fresh cucumbers to the barrel, carefully lift up this cloth, with the scum adhering to it; wash it and replace it. Repeat this process as often as necessary.

Another method for making pickles is, to put the cucumbers in a barrel and sprinkle freely with fine salt. The moisture within dissolves the salt, and thus a strong brine is formed. The fruit will shrivel, but the plumpness will be restored as soon as they are put into vinegar.

When you have large quantities of cucumbers, you may fill barrels with them, add half a peck of salt to each, head them up and fill them with water through the bungs, and then close the bung-holes tight. Pickles thus prepared, it is said, keep in good condition for a few weeks, till sold, and the purchaser can then manage them in his own way.

How to Make Milkers.

No matter what breed you have, something is necessary to reach the highest success in raising good milkers. It is a great thing to have good blood, whether it be Ayershire, Jersey, or Short Horn grades, but apart from this important advantage, the course of treatment in raising a milker is somewhat different from that of raising a beef animal, or an animal for labor.

The calf should be well fed and petted while young. Well fed, to induce a rapid growth, so as to enable the heifer to come in early; petted, to make her gentle and fond of the presence of her keepers. Fondling helps to create a quiet disposition, so important to a dairy cow, and this education must begin when young. For a milker we would have the heifer come in at two years old, and if she has been well kept, so as to have attained a good size, she is then old enough to become a cow. She will give more milk for coming in early. It forms the habit of giving milk, and habit, you know, is a sort of second nature. An older bull is better. We use too many young bulls. A three or four year old is far better as a stock getter than a yearling, and many prefer a five or six year old to any other. After the heifer has come in, let her be fed regularly. Clover is preferred to all others for the stall feed. A little oat meal induces a larger flow. Indian meal is rather fattening. In bad weather, give her a clear airy stall.—*Mass. Plowman.*

CANNING CORN.—Take a crock or tub, put in a layer of corn two or three inches, then a sprinkling of salt, you must use your own judgment for the quantity of salt, as I made no note of the amount. When your vessel is full, press it down, put a weight on it and let it stand. In the course of three or four days it will ferment, but that is no evidence that the corn is spoiling, for it will ferment. It is prepared by soaking in water over night, change water as often as necessary to make it fresh enough to suit. Cook the same as green corn.

☞ Prof. Blot said in his last lecture at Boston, a short time since, that flour should never be kept in barrels or boxes, but in cloth bags, and this mode of keeping is all that makes European flour better than American.

THE CASKET OF GEMS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—
What is gratitude?
Gratitude is the memory of the heart.
What is hope?
Hope is the blossom of happiness.
What is the difference between hope and desire?
Desire is a tree in leaf; hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit.
What is eternity?
A day without yesterday or tomorrow; a line that has no ends.
What is time?
A line that has two ends; a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb.
What is God?
The necessary being; the sun of eternity; the machinist of nature; the eye of justice; the watchmaker of the universe; the soul of the world.
Does God reason?
Man reasons because he doubts; he deliberates; he decides. God is omniscient; he knows all things; he never doubts; he therefore never reasons.

THE foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man; and the foundation of all happiness, whether temporal or eternal, is reliance on the goodness of God.

WE become familiar with the outsides of men as with the outsides of houses, and think that we know them, while we are ignorant of all that is passing within them.

OFT what seems a trifle, a mere nothing by itself, in some nice situations, turns the scale of fate, and rules the most important actions.

THERE is no such way to attain to greater measure of grace as for a man to live up to that little grace he has.

SOME men's honesty and decorum are phantoms that feed on the air of opinion, and, like the chameleon, change as often as their food.

THE wasp attacks the ripest fruits first; so will slander attempt to wound the most honest fame.

As a bird who wandereth from her nest, so is a man who wandereth from his place.

ACT uprightly and fearlessly, and you may defy the devil and his works.

THE sea is a large cemetery, and its slumberers sleep without a monument.

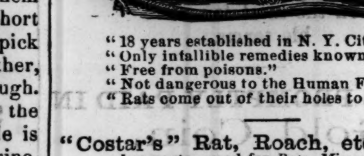
THE place of greatest safety is the place where duty calls you.

TROUBLES are like babies—they grow bigger by nursing.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

☞ **1866.** ☜

"As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about."



"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, etc., Exter's
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
Is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c., &c.*

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address,

HENRY R. COSTAR,
484 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.
Agents for the Pacific Coast,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco and Sacramento, California.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette,* (English) asserts and proves by figures, that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement, above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, (Mich.) Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement, above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bedbugs quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement, above.

1866.

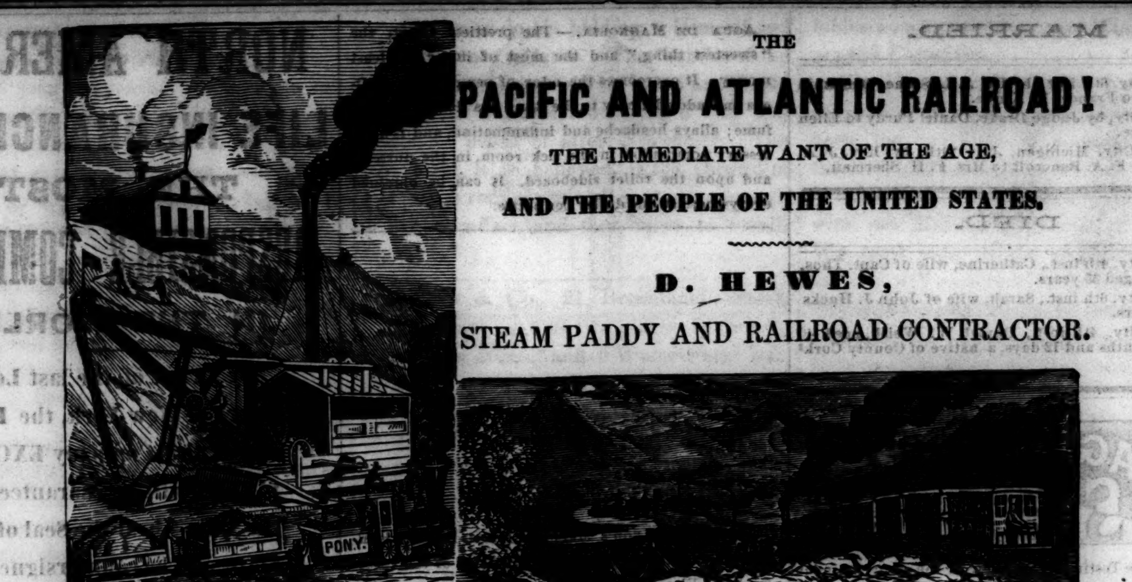
A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis., Herald*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement, above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, etc., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, and Vermin Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement, above.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
☞ Agents for the Pacific Coast,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
july12-3m San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal.

GEO. F. SILVESTER,
SEEDSMAN,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, GARDEN TOOLS, PLANTS, TREES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
No. 317 Washington Street,
Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.
je7lstf



THE
PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD!
THE IMMEDIATE WANT OF THE AGE,
AND THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

D. HEWES,
STEAM PADDY AND RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING
OUR IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
Fine Custom-Made Clothing,
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING CONSISTS OF
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
BOTH OF MATERIAL AND FINISH.

A Large Assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Blankets etc.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

J. R. MEAD & CO.,
mh15tf Cor. Washington and Sansome Sts.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free-Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers, is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late CIVIL WAR, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability, and the different standpoints from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage, by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS for 1866.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00	per annum.
For any two of the Reviews	7 00	"
For any three of the Reviews	10 00	"
For all four of the Reviews	12 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	"
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00	"
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00	"

CLUBS:

A discount of TWENTY PER CENT will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent TO ONE ADDRESS for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York
jan25-1m

FORDHAM & JENNINGS,
Jobbing and Retail Grocers.
FAMILIES, MILLS, SHIPS,
AND
FARMERS
Supplied and Goods delivered to all parts of the City.
Corner of Front and Jackson streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
may19

Eureka Soap

THIS SOAP IS WHITE AND HARD, AND HAS double the amount of washing qualities that are found in any other soap; therefore, it is the most economical soap in use. It is
SUPERIOR FOR WASHING
FLANNELS,
CAMBRICS,
SILKS, Etc.,
AND WILL REMOVE
INK AND ALL FRUIT STAINS.

Excellent Soft Soap
Can be made of it by dissolving in hot water, and then adding the same amount of cold water. All the Laundries recommend it for excellence and economy.
☞ Sold by Jobbers and Grocers.
Office EUREKA SOAP CO.,
207 Sacramento Street,
july26-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

L. B. Benchley, F. D. Kellogg.
John Bensley, J. McMechan.

L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
3 and 5 Front St., near Market,
Importers and Jobbers of
American and Foreign
HARDWARE
AGRICULTURAL
—And—
MINING IMPLEMENTS.
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Towne & Bacon,
536 CLAY STREET
DO YOU WANT CARDS,
CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BILLHEADS,
Or any description of Printing neatly executed? Send your orders to TOWNE & BACON, 536 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff, and you will be satisfied with the quality of the work, and the price charged for it.

ROWLAND, WALKER & CO.
GROCERS,
505 *Front Street, and 647 Clay Street,*
Are offering a complete assortment of Groceries at Lowest rates. Quality guaranteed.
Goods delivered at any point within the city limits
mh9

News Depot Established in 1854.
W. E. LOOMIS,
[Successor to M. ULLMANN]
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Newspapers Periodicals
AND
STATIONERY,
Southeast corner Sansome and Washington Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Subscriptions received and POSTAGE PREPAID upon Newspapers and Magazines, both American and English. The following is a partial list of what is received by every Steamer:

New York Journals.
PER ANNUM.

N Y Herald, (California edition) $4; N Y Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y Weekly World, $4; N Y Weekly News, $4; N Y Weekly Day Book, $4; N Y Weekly Albion, $5 50; N Y Weekly Ledger, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Leader, $4; N Y Harper's Weekly, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Scientific American $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y New Nation, $4; N Y Journal of Commerce, $4; N Y Post, $4; N Y Express, $4; N Y Scotch American Journal, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $5; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Police Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Rural New Yorker, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Metropolitan Record, $4.

Boston Journals.
PER ANNUM.

Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $5.50; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston Littell's Living Age, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4; Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.
PER ANNUM.

Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.

Miscellaneous Papers.
PER ANNUM.

Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.
PER ANNUM.

San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $5; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

Monthly Periodicals.
PER ANNUM.

Harper's Monthly, $4; Beadle's Monthly, $3 50; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Sunday Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2 Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, 3, Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, 2 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6; Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merryman's Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, $5; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) $5; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $6; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (monthly) $4; Brownson's Review, each $1 25; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $3.

Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
PER ANNUM.

Illustrated London News, $13; Illustrated London Punch, $8; Illustrated London Fun, $8; Illustrated London Times, $10 50; Illustrated London Queen, $15; London Journal, $6; London Weekly Dispatch, $14; Bell's Life in London, $18; Once-a-Week, $8; Illustrated Sporting News, $8; London Saturdry Review, $16; London Weekly Times, $10; London Mining Journal, $13; Blackwood's Magazine, $4; Eclectic Magazine, $6; Temple Bar Magazine, $6; Cornhill Magazine, $6; Once-a-Week (monthly parts), $6; All the Year Round (monthly parts), $6; Chambers' Journal, $4; London Art Journal, $15; London World of Fashion $6; Westminster Review, $8; North British Review, $8; London Quarterly Review, $3; Edinburgh Quarterly Review, $3; Congressional Globe, with Appendix, $12.

Newspapers or Periodicals not enumerated in the above list, will be promptly procured when desired. All orders for small packages of Stationery, New Novels, or Cutlery, filled promptly and forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as desired, to any part of the Pacific Coast.

W. E. LOOMIS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS
CHILION BEACH,
DEALER IN
JUVENILE BOOKS
34 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Opposite the Lick House.)
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Has constantly on hand,
A Complete Assortment of
CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
adapted to all ages and capacities, embracing the Publications of
AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION;
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY;
SHELDON;
CARTER;
HOYT;
RANDOLPH,
and other Sunday-school Publishers.
—Also—
BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, and SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY,
in great variety.
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS and NEW BOOKS received by every steamer.
june22-tf

PACIFIC
FEMALE COLLEGE,
OAKLAND.

The next term of this Institution, will commence on
Wednesday, the 3d of January, 1866.
Catalogues containing information, can be had on application to
E. B. WALSWORTH,
at Oakland.
dec28-tf

DODGE BROS. & CO.,
406 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
CALIFORNIA
—AND—
Eastern Provisions
Receive Consignments of
California Provisions
From all parts of the State,
And keep constantly on Hand
EASTERN BACON,
Lard, Butter
—AND—
Cranberries.
For sale in quantities to suit.
pa28-tf

THE
RUSSELL & ERWIN
Manufacturing Company,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE
of every description.
Nos. 106 and 108 Battery Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Jobbers and Country Merchants supplied upon the most favorable terms.
☞ Orders promptly and carefully executed.

We are also Agents for the sale of
Lillie's celebrated Wrought and Chilled Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, and Bank Locks.
The experience of years proves them to be the best Safes in the world.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1864. Ian5-tf



ITS EFFECT IS
MIRACULOUS.
The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise
HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom.*

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

$1,000 Reward

If the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN.

IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING!

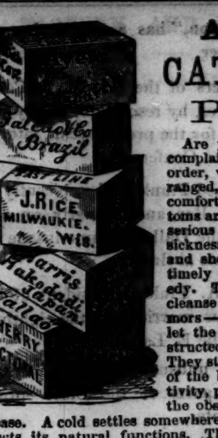
No person, old or young, should fail to use it. *It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.*

☞ Ask for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, and take no other.

The Proprietors offer the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER to the public, entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the person is very aged.

R. P. HALL & CO. Proprietors,
Nashua, N. H.
☞ Sold by all Druggists.
S. E. PHELPS,
625 Market St., San Francisco,
july12 Agent for the Pacific Coast.

DUTTON & McEWEN,
DEALERS IN
Hay & Grain,
PIER NUMBER SEVEN,
STEWART STREET, NEAR MISSION
SAN FRANCISCO.
HENRY DUTTON,
R. MCEWEN. je19tf



AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.
From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, SickHeadache, Foul Stomach.
From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, *Clerk of Steamer Clarion.*

Billious Disorders—Liver Complaints.
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.
From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.* JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.
From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse* the *stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

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This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (AND BEING CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES) the most quiet and best appointed Hotel, on the Pacific Coast.

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Mr. GILBERT PALACHE has an interest n our business from this date.
H. M. NEWHALL & CO.
San Francisco, January 3, 1865. feb2-t

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Superior for working either Gold or Silver Ores
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